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1907-19

# FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1907.



BOSTON:  
 WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
 18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.  
 1908.

APPROVED BY  
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, *Chairman*, . . . . . Newton.  
ELLERTON JAMES, *Secretary*, . . . . . Milton.  
JOHN J. CONNOR, . . . . . Salem.  
WALTER CHANNING, . . . . . Brookline.  
MARY STEWART SCOTT, . . . . . Worcester.  
SUSANNA W. BERRY, . . . . . Lynn.  
HERBERT PARSONS, . . . . . Greenfield.

RESIDENT OFFICER.

GEORGE L. WALLACE, . . . . *Superintendent and Treasurer.*





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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WRENTHAM, MASS., Dec. 1, 1907.

*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature of Massachusetts, and the State Board of Insanity.*

The trustees have the honor to present this their first annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1907.

The trustees appointed to secure land under chapter 508 of the Acts of 1906 were organized in October, 1906, with the election of Albert L. Harwood as chairman and Ellerton James as secretary.

The first work of the trustees was to secure a location for the institution contemplated by said act of the Legislature. They were informed by the State Board of Insanity that a very large proportion of the patients who would ultimately find a home in such an institution would come from the metropolitan district and the easterly part of the State, and that comparatively few would come to such an institution from the western counties. It therefore seemed desirable to the trustees that the new institution should be located south or southwesterly from Boston, within easy distance from that city, and also be easy of access from the cities and towns in the easterly portions of the Commonwealth, as from these sections a large number of inmates will probably be received.

After investigating several locations, one was discovered in the town of Wrentham which the trustees ascertained could be purchased for a reasonable sum. They therefore, after securing the approval of the State Board of Insanity and the Governor and Council, proceeded to bond the land for the proposed location, and they have purchased and caused to be conveyed to the Commonwealth about 450 acres of land, which largely consists of good tillage land for the farm, and affords an ex-

cellent site for an institution which would accommodate from 1,000 to 1,500 patients. On this location has been found an abundant water supply to be obtained from driven wells, of a quality which the State Board of Health has pronounced excellent. There is upon this location a large amount of stone suitable for foundation and building purposes, and plenty of sand and gravel of the right quality for use in building. These elements in themselves will prove, in the construction of the buildings for the institution, a great saving of money for the Commonwealth. All of the land bonded has been conveyed except one tract, upon which a deposit of \$20 was made, and which the owner, finding later that it was going to the Commonwealth, refused to convey. This matter has been turned over to the Attorney-General. All the land, upon which are several buildings which can be used for the purposes of the institution, cost the Commonwealth the sum of \$36,973.

By an act of the Legislature of 1907, the new institution was named the Wrentham State School.

After the land had been acquired, the trustees elected as superintendent and treasurer Dr. George L. Wallace, who had for many years been an assistant of Dr. Fernald in the school at Waverley. Immediately after the election of the superintendent, the trustees directed him to study for a time institutions which are devoted to the care of the feeble-minded. In carrying out the directions of the trustees, Dr. Wallace visited several institutions in the west, and learned what they were doing and the manner in which their patients were housed and treated. This information covers not only a knowledge of the most excellent work done in our own Commonwealth, but of that which is done elsewhere, and will prove, we believe, a great benefit to the trustees and the Commonwealth.

The Legislature of 1906 made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purposes of the institution, and the Legislature of 1907 an appropriation of \$25,000. With these appropriations steps were taken in the early summer of 1907 to fit up a house on the premises for a superintendent's home and an office. This was done at an expense of \$2,206.89 expended on the building, and \$797.88 for furnishing the same. This house is now convenient and commodious, and will answer its purpose for many

years. The barn, which is near the house, has furnished an excellent place for the storage of supplies and farm vehicles.

Another house on the premises was fitted up for a camp for 10 working boys, who were transferred by the State Board of Insanity to this institution in June, 1907. These boys have taken a great interest in the work that has been carried on during the summer, as the superintendent has more particularly set forth in his report.

Although the trustees were disappointed by the smallness of the sum appropriated for their use, they have been enabled to do considerable work, and the institution has been started on what they believe to be an efficient and economical basis.

One of the houses is being fitted up for a house for attendants, and with a kitchen and dining room for a group of 50 or 60 working boys. The barn on this property has been moved back to a proper location, and, with an outlay of a small sum of money, will be as commodious and convenient as a new building which would cost from \$6,000 to \$8,000. Two dormitories, similar to those erected by the Massachusetts State School at Baldwinville, are in process of erection, and in the early spring the trustees will be enabled to receive at least 50 boys into the institution.

For the coming year the trustees recommend an appropriation based upon estimates secured by the trustees as required by chapter 520 of the Acts of 1907, for the following purposes: —

*First.* — For putting in a system of driven wells, erection of a water tower, pumps and piping the same, the sum of \$12,000.

*Second.* — For the erection and furnishing of two dormitories, accommodating from 50 to 60 inmates each, the sum of \$90,000.

*Third.* — For the erection of a power house, which can be enlarged as the institution grows, two boilers, piping, conduit, plumbing and electric wiring, the sum of \$38,000.

*Fourth.* — For the erection and equipment of a service building, which will include kitchen and bakery, which shall be sufficient for at least 500 inmates, the sum of \$36,000.

*Fifth.* — For an employees' building, and for furnishing the same, the sum of \$13,500.

They therefore recommend to the Legislature an appropria-

tion for the construction work to be carried on in the year 1908 of \$189,500.

The trustees also ask for an appropriation of \$2,000 with which to purchase stock for the farm, and for additional farming tools.

The trustees hope to be able during the session of the Legislature to report plans and estimates for a spur track from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the proposed site for the institution, as they feel confident that they will be able to show conclusively that such a track will be the means of a great saving to the Commonwealth in the transportation of building materials, and later of supplies for the institution.

The engineer employed by the trustees assures them that the disposal of sewage will not be a difficult or expensive matter, which certainly is true for a few years at least.

For the financial statement of the manner in which the appropriations already made have been expended, the trustees respectfully refer to the treasurer's report.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD.  
ELLERTON JAMES.  
JOHN J. CONNOR.  
WALTER CHANNING.  
MARY STEWART SCOTT.  
SUSANNA W. BERRY.  
HERBERT PARSONS.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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WRENTHAM, MASS., Nov. 30, 1907.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I have the honor of presenting to you the first annual report of the Wrentham State School.

In April was begun the remodelling of one of the old houses for the superintendent's home. In this were installed a hot-water heater and a good plumbing system. It was papered and painted throughout, and for the most part new floors laid. This house was occupied July 3, and, in addition to making an excellent superintendent's home, has been the administration house as well.

Another house was fitted up at a very small expense as a summer camp for 10 boys. This was done by painting the floors, screening the windows, whitewashing and repairing an adjoining woodshed for a dormitory, and fixing up an old shed for a bath house and laundry. The camp was ready on the twenty-sixth day of June, and the boys were transferred from the school at Waltham on that date. Since their arrival they have been keenly interested, and very happy and helpful in making ready the farm group for 50 boys, whom we expect to admit during the winter. These boys consider it a great honor to have been selected from among several hundred boys at the Waltham School to help in the starting of a new institution. We believe our 50 boys, when admitted, will be equally happy in helping to make a home for the next group of admissions.

One of the houses has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up at a small expense for a hospital. It is very satisfactory to know that we have a place in which our people can be properly cared for in case of accident or sickness.

In the spring some of the old land, which had not been cultivated for a number of years, was ploughed and planted with

vegetables. Our garden has supplied us with an abundance of vegetables during the summer and autumn, and there is stored in our cellars a plentiful supply for the winter months.

Our chief work, however, has been in providing a suitable group of buildings for our permanent farm department. One of the farms which was admirably situated for this purpose was chosen. This place had a good house, barn and valuable outbuildings. The house is undergoing repairs, and a system of steam heat is installed. A good kitchen annex is being built. Upon a beautiful pine knoll, about 300 feet distant, are the sleeping quarters for the boys, two dormitories and a bath house of simple wood construction. Each dormitory is designed for 25 beds. There is an abundance of refuse wood on the place, which will be used for heating these dormitories.

The barn, which was connected with the house, has been moved back 400 feet, and set on a good foundation provided for it, where there is ample room for a farm yard. When a moderate sum has been expended for repairs, this will make a valuable barn. It will accommodate 8 horses, 12 head of cattle, and furnish storage for 35 tons of hay.

A good poultry building, which will accommodate 300 hens, was too near the house. It also has been removed to a suitable location.

A 10,000-gallon water tank has been erected on a stone tower, at an elevation of 18 feet. Water pipes have been laid from a good well to this tank and to the different buildings, 1,300 feet in all. The water is to be pumped with the windmill which was on the place, reinforced, when necessary, by a small gasoline engine which has been installed at the well.

Another building has been fitted up for a laundry. In this were installed some laundry machinery and a gasoline engine. This machinery is the regular size used in laundry plants, and can be removed to our central laundry when that building is erected.

Our boys have not only cared for and harvested the crops, but have with their own teams done a large part of the excavating, and hauled all of the 1,000 perches of stone used in the construction work. This shows the practical side of training these boys, and the utilization of their labor, but does not em-

phasize that which is of greater value, namely, the self-reliance and manliness gained by the boys in the doing of this work.

One of the old barns on the premises has made a good temporary stable for our horses and cows.

Having so many old buildings on the place is a great saving of time and money in starting a new institution. Many of the old buildings have already been utilized, and the remaining ones will be used as the institution develops. This advantage is one of the many which exemplifies the foresight of the Board in the selection of this site.

I would suggest that the Legislature of 1908 be asked to appropriate money for the following purposes:—

*First.* — Two children's buildings, of brick construction, one for each sex, each building to accommodate 60 children.

*Second.* — One service building for kitchen, bakery and dining room; this also to be of brick construction, without any basement.

*Third.* — Power house and mechanics' building. This to be of stone construction, with flat roof.

*Fourth.* — One employees' building, of wood construction, to accommodate 20 female employees.

*Fifth.* — Water supply.

*Sixth.* — A small sum for buying stock and farm supplies.

I wish here to thank Dr. Fernald of the Waltham School for the interest he has shown in our work, especially his substantial expression of this interest in the beginning by the selection from his school of such suitable, helpful boys.

I cannot close this report without expressing to the trustees, as a Board and individually, my thanks for their helpful criticism and kindly appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,

*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Appropriation, 1906, . . . . .		\$50,000 00	
Cost of land, . . . . .	\$35,202 00		
Commissions paid for buying and conveying land, . . . . .	1,323 00		
Surveying land, . . . . .	448 00		
		36,973 00	
Balance, . . . . .		\$13,027 00	
Appropriation, 1907, . . . . .		25,000 00	
Total, . . . . .			\$38,027 00
Advertising, . . . . .		\$6 00	
Architects (Kendall & Taylor), . . . . .		346 50	
Beds and bedding, . . . . .		371 95	
Blacksmithing, . . . . .		1 76	
Brushes and brooms, . . . . .		3 72	
Construction (Thomas P. Hurley), . . . . .		6,640 00	
Cement and lime, . . . . .		477 84	
Contour survey, . . . . .		398 00	
Cows, . . . . .		150 00	
Crockery, glassware and cutlery, . . . . .		69 22	
Carts, farm wagons and utensils, . . . . .		793 06	
Chestnut posts, . . . . .		14 40	
Doors and windows, . . . . .		40 03	
Drain pipe, . . . . .		60 00	
Dry goods, . . . . .		132 91	
Express and freights, . . . . .		17 69	
Fertilizer, . . . . .		198 00	
Fire extinguishers, . . . . .		17 00	
Framing (map of land), . . . . .		15 00	
Furniture, . . . . .		981 78	
Gasoline engines and pump, . . . . .		358 00	
Groceries, . . . . .		17 63	
Hardware, . . . . .		85 84	
Harnesses, . . . . .		272 05	
Hay and grain, . . . . .		49 84	
Hens, . . . . .		20 00	
Horses, . . . . .		1,079 50	
Horse blankets and carriage robes, . . . . .		27 75	
Kitchen furnishings, . . . . .		176 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$12,821 97	\$38,027 00



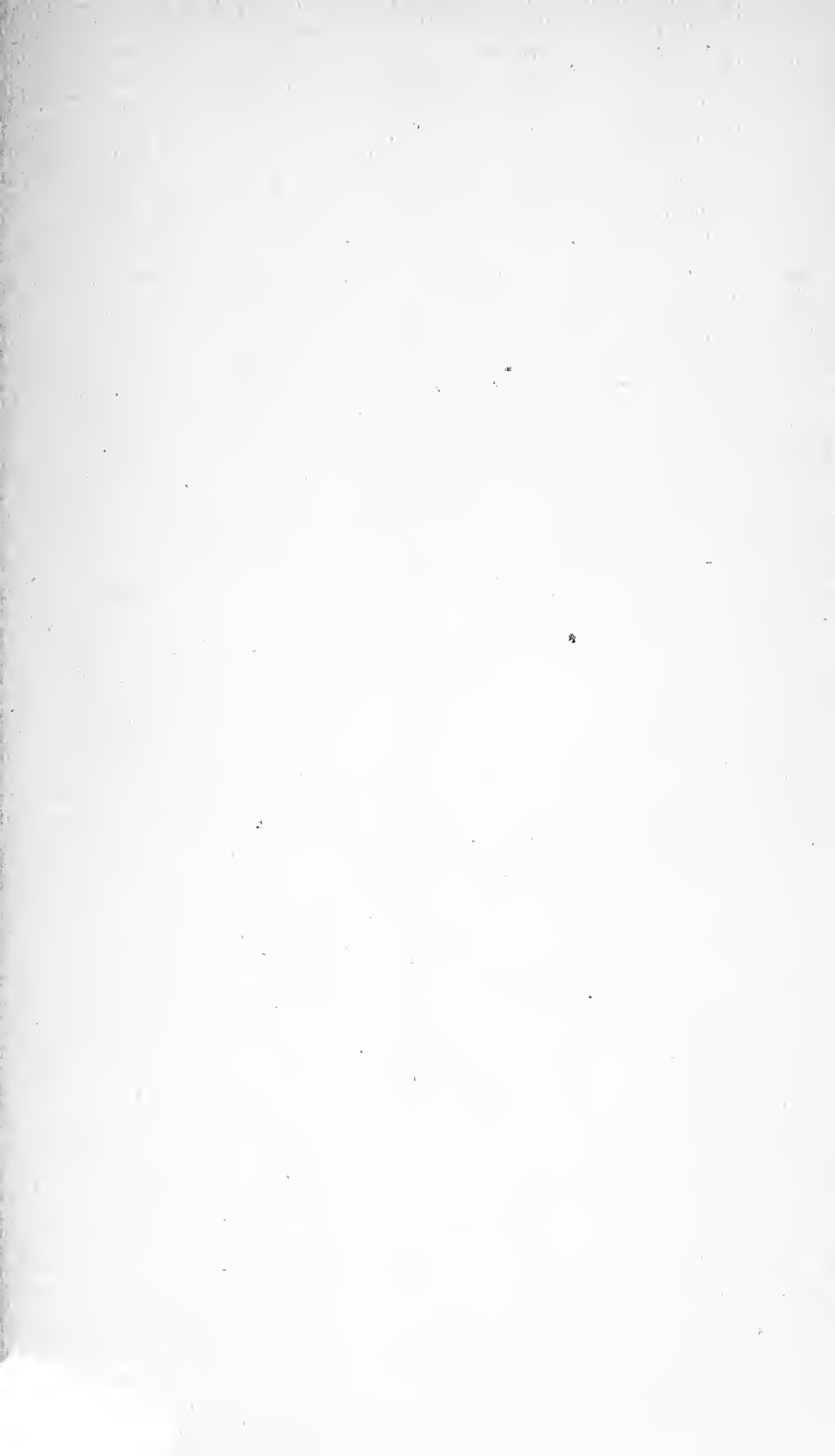
<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$12,821 97	\$38,027 00
Labor (M. J. McDonald), . . . . .	4,118 39	
Lamps, . . . . .	14 49	
Lumber, . . . . .	74 68	
Moving barn, shop and poultry building (W. C. Fuller), . . . . .	365 00	
Office furniture, . . . . .	163 70	
Paints and oils, . . . . .	85 53	
Pipe and fittings, . . . . .	258 78	
Postage, . . . . .	80	
Range, . . . . .	115 00	
Repairs on old buildings and improvements, . . . . .	2,719 01	
Safe, . . . . .	72 50	
Salaries and wages, . . . . .	806 63	
Sewing machine, . . . . .	30 00	
Seeds, . . . . .	55 70	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	52 81	
Stoves, . . . . .	47 90	
Superintendent's trip (visiting institutions for the feeble-minded), . . . . .	128 07	
Telephone, . . . . .	5 61	
Taxes (Ellis property), . . . . .	20 57	
Test wells, . . . . .	530 04	
Tin and wooden ware, . . . . .	21 67	
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	409 61	
Wages not on pay roll, . . . . .	18 77	
Wagons, . . . . .	190 00	
Water tank, . . . . .	75 00	
	<hr/>	23,202 23
Balance, . . . . .		\$14,824 77
Maintenance appropriation, 1907, . . . . .		\$10,000 00
Salaries, labor and wages, . . . . .	\$2,215 08	
Food:—		
Butter, . . . . .	\$106 66	
Butterine, . . . . .	4 50	
Eggs, . . . . .	14 90	
Groceries, . . . . .	392 42	
Meats, . . . . .	234 84	
	<hr/>	753 32
Clothing and clothing materials:—		
Boots and shoes, . . . . .	\$34 50	
Clothing, . . . . .	93 40	
Small wares, . . . . .	21 95	
	<hr/>	149 85
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$3,118 25	\$10,000 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .		\$3,118 25	\$10,000 00
Furnishings: —			
Brushes, brooms, etc., . . . . .	\$7 94		
Crockery and glassware, . . . . .	7 86		
Wooden ware, . . . . .	1 40		
Wall paper, . . . . .	5 00		
	<hr/>	22 20	
Heat, light and power: —			
Coal, . . . . .	\$126 00		
Oil, . . . . .	27 24		
	<hr/>	153 24	
Repairs and improvements: —			
Hardware, . . . . .	\$9 88		
Labor not on pay roll, . . . . .	14 23		
	<hr/>	24 11	
Farm, stable and grounds: —			
Blacksmith and supplies, . . . . .	\$58 16		
Hay and grain, . . . . .	301 15		
Harness repairs, . . . . .	30		
Tools, . . . . .	36 02		
Insecticide, . . . . .	41 58		
Seeds, . . . . .	8 34		
Veterinary services, . . . . .	16 00		
	<hr/>	461 55	
Miscellaneous: —			
Athletic goods, . . . . .	\$6 48		
Entertainment, . . . . .	3 25		
Freight and express, . . . . .	112 06		
Ice, . . . . .	35 19		
Medicines, . . . . .	19 30		
Medical attendance, . . . . .	1 00		
Printing and printing supplies, . . . . .	17 00		
Postage, . . . . .	20 27		
Soap, . . . . .	13 65		
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	16 73		
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	141 84		
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	26 41		
Sundries, . . . . .	9 36		
Stenographer's services, . . . . .	1 50		
Employment office fees, . . . . .	4 55		
	<hr/>	428 59	
		<hr/>	4,207 94
Balance, . . . . .			\$5,792 06

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,  
Treasurer.









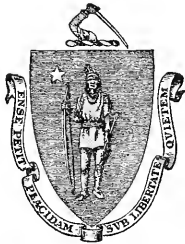
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1908.



BOSTON:  
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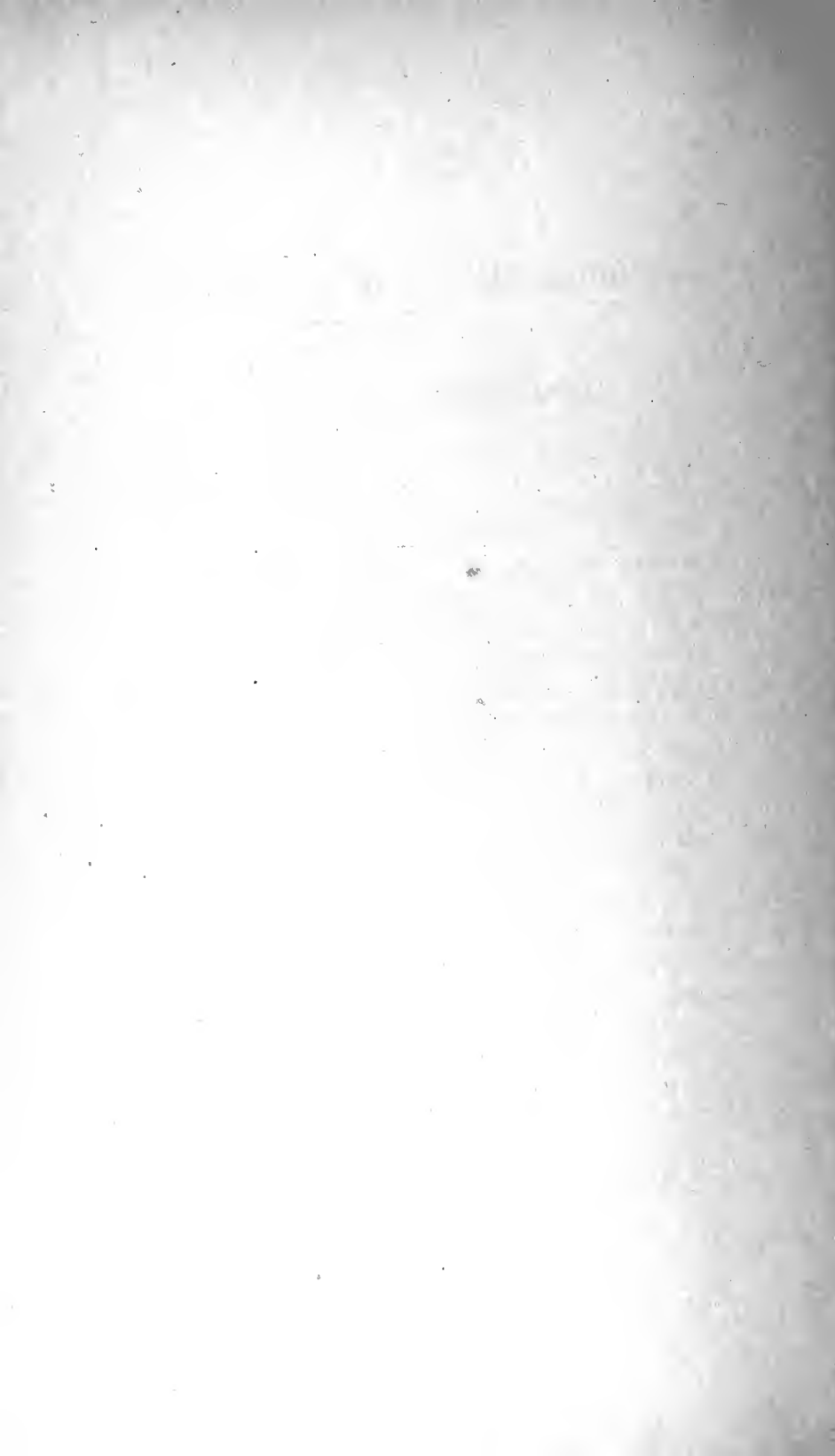
TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, *Chairman*, . . . . . Newton.  
ELLERTON JAMES, *Secretary*, . . . . . Nahant.  
JOHN J. CONNOR, . . . . . Peabody.  
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MARY STEWART SCOTT, . . . . . Worcester.  
SUSANNA W. BERRY, . . . . . Lynn.  
HERBERT PARSONS, . . . . . Greenfield.

**RESIDENT OFFICERS.**

GEORGE L. WALLACE, . . . . . *Superintendent and Treasurer.*  
SARA M. CLAYLAND, . . . . . *Clerk and Stenographer.*  
LETITIA J. BELL, . . . . . *Matron at Farm.*  
LEONARD MORRISON, . . . . . *Supervisor at Farm.*



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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WRENTHAM, Dec. 1, 1908.

*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of  
Insanity.*

The trustees have the honor to present their second annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

In this, their second annual report, the trustees of the Wrentham State School take satisfaction in recording substantial progress towards fulfilling the design of the State in providing this institution for the care of the feeble-minded. Sheltering at the end of its first year 10 boys in one of the farmhouses acquired with the original purchase, it has come during the second year into the use of the modest but serviceable dormitory which will continue in use as a farm group, and has quartered here 50 boys. Under the appropriations by the Legislature for this year there are under construction and well advanced, two dormitories, a service building and a power house, which upon completion will provide for the accommodation of 200 inmates. This progress toward the complete design of the school has been contributed to by the grant of this year's Legislature, by the successful employment of the boys themselves, under the efficient direction of the superintendent, and by the resources of the land which forms the site of the school.

The location of the school is richly justifying the wisdom of its purchase. Geographically, it is meeting in practice the requirements that were established in theory by the trustees in the selection of a site. It is reasonably accessible to the thickly populated part of the State, yet not objectionably convenient, — an hour from Boston by train, and a less distance in time from the cities of Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton and Brockton and the many pop-

ulous towns of the southern part of the State, which are easily reached by railroad and street railways. A degree of remoteness has its admitted advantages for an institution in which the inmates are allowed a considerable freedom of movement, in the fewer interruptions of unofficial and simply curious visitations. The balancing of these considerations was the task of those upon whom rested the selection of a location, and experience is proving that the choice meets the requirements.

Again, in the test of actual use the site of the school is proving its value by the development of its resources. The value of tracts of land taken by the Commonwealth for an institution is less accurately measured by the local assessment, or even by the prices at which owners of contiguous farms can be induced to part with their homesteads, than by the extent to which they serve the purpose for which they were acquired. Upon this test the 482 acres of the Wrentham school estate, lying partly in Wrentham and partly in Norfolk, bought at a total cost of \$35,000, — an average of \$70 an acre, — without allowance for the buildings scattered over it, are proving an investment which is already yielding richly to the State, and will yield more abundantly as the institution develops.

The farmhouses on the tract are proving useful, the best one being the home of the superintendent; another furnishes pleasant quarters for the matron and five other female attendants, while by rebuilding the ell, and the addition of a kitchen, dining accommodations are furnished for the 50 boys; another is available for a family and six male employees; while the barns are valuable for farm uses, the largest one having been, at small cost made into a commodious, modern building, caring for the present dairy herd and horses, storing 30 tons of hay and having a vegetable cellar with large storage capacity. Other buildings are answering present needs, such as the laundry and the hennery, with slight expenditure for changes.

Of great value, perhaps so great as to approach the cost of the entire property, is the possession of an independent water supply. The experience of many State institutions in being purchasers of water from municipalities, and of others in providing their own supply at great cost, makes the good fortune of the Wrentham school in developing an ample supply on its own territory assume large proportions. The search for water within the bounds of the

property has ended this year in the discovery of a source which is proved to be all that can be wished for the school when it shall have grown to 1,000 inmates, or even should it reach 1,500. The tests as to the flow were made in the driest season of many years, and it proved ample. The quality has been passed upon by the State Board of Health and is approved. The entire cost of the installation of the water system will not far exceed \$20,000, and the cost of operation will be so small as to make the cost of water to the full-grown institution extremely low.

In other respects the land is proving productive, first in the yield of stone and gravel for building purposes, and a great saving in the cost of construction, and secondly in the utilizing of many of its acres for tillage. Land which has been uncultivated for years has come this year to yield useful crops, and there is great opportunity for further farm development. Finally, in the healthfulness of its natural conditions, in the fortunate conformation of the surface for drainage and the placing of the buildings on an extensive plateau of considerable elevation, the site of the school is proving, even beyond the expectations of the board, the highest uses of a public institution such as is taking form upon it.

The buildings now in process of construction have been contracted for within the appropriations made by the Legislature of the present year, and are far advanced. They are two dormitories, of brick and stone, capable of accommodating 200 inmates, — buildings in which ornament has been restrained and utility according to institutional standards made paramount; a service building, ample, as built, to meet the needs of 500 inmates, and capable, by the addition of a separate dining room for employees, of accommodating a school population of 1,000; a power building, erected by the school management, ample, as it will stand, to supply power and heat for buildings, and which will house 500 patients, and, by addition to the boiler room, easily expanded to meet the requirements of 1,000 inmates, while its workshops will be sufficient for all time. These buildings will be ready for use during the coming year.

With such progress in the development of the physical features of the institution has moved along the use of it for the purposes of its being, — the proper care of the mentally deficient, the conservation of their health, the promotion of their happiness and the realization to their own benefit of such physical and mental powers

as their misfortune has left them. The group of 10 boys of last winter, expanded by transfers from the Waverley school to 50 in the spring, has been a busy and contented company.

The work on the farm and the hitherto uncultivated land, reducing it to productiveness, the pulling down of stone walls and the hauling of the stone to the sites of the buildings, the excavation of gravel for construction purposes, the grading of the land about the farm group, along with the care of the stock and such household work as they could do, have proved to be the most beneficial employment that could be given the boys, while it has contributed to the economy of the school, transient and permanent. This field of usefulness and benefit is not soon to be exhausted, while in some of its features it will widen with the coming years.

Reference is made to the report of the superintendent, Dr. George L. Wallace, for the fuller particulars of the school year. The confidence the trustees had in him on the evidence of his first year's service has deepened with his successful handling of the larger tasks of the second. The combination of practical skill in the problems of the building period — an interest amounting to enthusiasm in the work of reclamation and tillage — and of skill in the more strictly professional tasks of the custodian of the feeble-minded is proving in him a rare equipment, and promises richly for the full-grown school.

The trustees are deeply impressed with the wisdom of the Commonwealth's provision of the larger accommodations for the mental deficient. Massachusetts has led in the work of caring for the feeble-minded, and its leadership is being followed by other States. We should not take so much pride in its leadership as in the good public policy which it has inaugurated. The care of the feeble-minded has this year become a State charge. The Legislature has recognized the common interest in the cause. The removal of the boy and girl of low mentality, with its common accompaniment of moral deficiency or perverseness, is a duty less to them than to the community, which is endangered in varying degree in its health and morals by their unrestrained and untrained presence. The Wrentham school seems to us in its present limited way and in its great possibilities to stand ready to serve with the greatest efficiency a clear, extreme and unescapable public necessity.

For the carrying forward of the development the trustees have this year to make but modest requests to the Legislature. A laundry building, in size equal to the demands of an institution of 1,000, with machinery sufficient for 500 inmates, will be absolutely required to balance the construction now under way; its estimated cost will be \$16,000. The water supply, for which the last Legislature appropriated \$11,800, will need an additional appropriation; the source of supply being farther distant from the institution than it was hoped for last year, it is necessary that this appropriation should be made in order that the work may be begun with the opening of the spring season. To make the Stewart house, one of the farmhouses on the property, available for the employees of the school, repairs are needed, and the estimated cost of these repairs is \$2,000. In summary the appropriations recommended by the trustees are:—

For the laundry and equipment, . . . . .	\$16,000
For the water supply, . . . . .	8,200
For alterations in the Stewart house, . . . . .	2,000
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$26,200

A. L. HARWOOD,  
 ELLERTON JAMES,  
 JOHN J. CONNOR,  
 WALTER CHANNING,  
 MARY STEWART SCOTT,  
 SUSANNA W. BERRY,  
 HERBERT PARSONS,

*Trustees.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

WRENTHAM, MASS., Nov. 30, 1908.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

Forty-five boys were admitted during the year. These were transfers made by the State Board of Insanity from the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham. Five boys proving unsuitable for colony life were sent back to the Waltham school. One death from epilepsy occurred during the year. Forty-nine boys were present Nov. 30, 1908.

The 10 boys present at the close of last year remained in the Hurley house during the winter. They were busy hauling and cutting wood, hauling stone from the farm land to the building site, and helping with the completion of the farm group of buildings. The last week in March these boys were moved to the farm, and the first week in April 23 boys were admitted from the Waltham school. The first week in June 17 more boys were admitted.

The barn occupying the new site has been well fitted up and makes a most convenient and useful barn. In the basement of this barn a splendid room for the storage of winter vegetables has been provided. A first-class poultry building has been obtained by repairing the old one that was on the farm. A small but good piggery has been built.

Notwithstanding the very dry summer the vegetable garden yielded well and the crops were uniformly good. The tables have been well provided with vegetables since early summer, and the cellar is stored with an abundant supply of vegetables for the winter months. During the summer 10 acres of land were under cultivation, 6 acres of which were cleared of stones, stumps and



roots and brought under cultivation for the first time this year. Our milch cows lived on green fodder during the summer, and enough corn was cured and stored to furnish the bulk of their food for the ensuing winter.

Our boys not only planted, cared for and harvested these crops, but they hauled the stone used in the erection of the power house, did a large part of the excavating of the basements for the new buildings, hauled many carloads of building material from the station, have done the grading around the farm dormitories and barn, and are now grading around the farmhouse. The boys have thus been busy and therefore happy, and their work is counting very materially in the beginning of the new institution. Our larger boys are taking a great interest in assisting with the building operations, and are improving both mentally and physically in a striking degree, according to the amount of interest manifested in the doing of their work.

The construction work is progressing satisfactorily. The two dormitories and service building, which are being built by contract, are well under way, and the contractors hope to have them roofed in before severe winter weather. The power house and mechanics' building, which is being erected by our own mechanics, is now ready for the roof. This building is largely a home product. The exterior walls are made from field stone taken from the farm; the door sills, window sills, lintels and interior walls are made of concrete.

The building material, of which there is an abundance on the place, is proving excellent. The field stone has a splendid cleavage and the sand and gravel are of first-class quality.

A large well was dug at the farm which has furnished water for the farm buildings and also water for construction purposes. Three thousand feet of water pipe have been laid, connecting the farm buildings with the buildings now under construction and connecting all of the latter.

Test wells have been driven on the lot owned by the school south of the railroad. An abundant supply of water has been located, and the site and quality of water approved by the State Board of Health.

I would suggest that the Legislature of 1909 be asked to appropriate money for the following purposes: —

*First.* — For completing the development of the water supply for the institution.

*Second.* — For the erection of a laundry building. This to be one story and of stone construction.

*Third.* — A sum sufficient to repair the Stewart house and make it suitable for housing a family in the lower apartment and six male employees in the upper apartment.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE,

*Superintendent.*

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

#### ACCOUNT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1908.

Board and tuition of patients, . . . . .	\$680 60
Rent (Ellis house and Dunham house), . . . . .	12 00
Lost merchandise, New York, New Haven & Hartford Rail- road, . . . . .	22 61
Refund on return goods, . . . . .	3 75
	<hr/>
	\$718 96

#### ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1908.

Appropriation for expenditures, . . . . .	\$21,000 00
Salaries, wages and labor, . . . . .	\$5,860 25
Food:—	
Butter, . . . . .	\$228 45
Butterine, . . . . .	25 20
Beans, . . . . .	47 54
Bread and crackers, . . . . .	6 64
Cereals, . . . . .	152 97
Cheese, . . . . .	1 35
Eggs, . . . . .	24 12
Flour, . . . . .	418 15
Fish, . . . . .	95 69
Fruit (dried and fresh), . . . . .	49 47
Meats, . . . . .	586 43
Milk, . . . . .	36 65
Molasses and syrup, . . . . .	63 63
Sugar, . . . . .	241 30
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., . . . . .	56 34
Vegetables, . . . . .	48 15
Sundries, . . . . .	167 73
	<hr/>
	2,249 81
Clothing and clothing materials:—	
Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$114 00
Clothing, . . . . .	335 51
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares, . . . . .	4 20
	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$453 71
	<hr/>
	\$8,110 06
	<hr/>
	\$21,000 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$453 71	\$8,110 06	\$21,000 00
Furnishing goods, . . . . .	25 10		
Hats and caps, . . . . .	9 50		
Leather and shoe findings, . . . . .	35 88		
Sundries, . . . . .	13 79		
	<hr/>	537 98	
Furnishings:—			
Bedding, table linen, etc., . . . . .	\$5 00		
Brushes, brooms, etc., . . . . .	15 39		
Carpets, rugs, etc., . . . . .	9 56		
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., . . . . .	78 17		
Furniture and upholstery, . . . . .	18 50		
Kitchen furnishings, . . . . .	27 67		
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc., . . . . .	57 39		
Sundries, . . . . .	25 21		
	<hr/>	236 89	
Heat, light and power:—			
Coal, . . . . .	\$544 00		
Oil, . . . . .	123 22		
	<hr/>	667 22	
Repairs and improvements:—			
Cement, lime and plaster, . . . . .	\$45 50		
Doors, sashes, etc., . . . . .	1 05		
Hardware, . . . . .	187 88		
Lumber, . . . . .	351 09		
Paints, oils, glass, etc., . . . . .	110 43		
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies, . . . . .	56 65		
Roofing and materials, . . . . .	14 12		
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll), . . . . .	608 27		
Sundries, . . . . .	40 57		
	<hr/>	1,415 56	
Farm, stable and grounds:—			
Blacksmith and supplies, . . . . .	\$152 23		
Carriages, wagons and repairs, . . . . .	15 50		
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc., . . . . .	381 84		
Hay, grain, etc., . . . . .	925 48		
Harness and repairs, . . . . .	21 60		
Horses, . . . . .	178 50		
Other live stock, . . . . .	13 50		
Labor (not on pay roll), . . . . .	91 45		
Tools, farm machines, etc., . . . . .	269 57		
	<hr/>		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$2,049 67	\$10,967 71	\$21,000 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$2,049 67	\$10,967 71	\$21,000 00
Veterinary services, . . . . .	32 00		
Insecticide, . . . . .	66 60		
Fencing, . . . . .	52 20		
Sundries, . . . . .	76 01		
		2,276 48	
Miscellaneous: —			
Books, periodicals, etc., . . . . .	\$6 85		
Freight, expressage and transportation, . . . . .	228 37		
Ice, . . . . .	5 60		
Labor (not on pay roll), . . . . .	18 85		
Medicines and hospital supplies, . . . . .	40 47		
Medical attendance, etc. (extra), . . . . .	15 25		
Postage, . . . . .	71 10		
Printing, . . . . .	67 55		
Printing annual report, . . . . .	32 21		
Return of runaways, . . . . .	1 70		
Soap and laundry supplies, . . . . .	44 73		
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	79 96		
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	423 93		
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	140 23		
State flag and flag pole, . . . . .	27 00		
National flag and flag pole, . . . . .	12 50		
Sundries, . . . . .	70 27		
		1,286 57	
			14,530 76
Balance, . . . . .			\$6,469 24

*Appropriations for Purchase of Site, Buildings and Improvements.*

	Totals.	Expended.	Balance.
Purchase of land, new construction and furnishings (Acts of 1906, chapter 508, and Acts of 1907, chapter 555).	\$75,000 00	\$73,948 32	\$1,051 68
Two dormitories (Acts of 1908, chapter 653), . . . . .	80,000 00	7,218 40	72,781 60
Service building (Acts of 1908, chapter 653), . . . . .	33,000 00	5,863 64	27,136 36
Power house and mechanics' building (Acts of 1908, chapter 653).	35,000 00	7,749 08	27,250 92
Employees' home (Acts of 1908, chapter 653), . . . . .	11,000 00	192 63	10,807 37
Water supply (Acts of 1908, chapter 653), . . . . .	11,800 00	3,837 31	7,962 69
Stock and farm tools (Resolves of 1908, chapter 146).	2,000 00	956 71	1,043 29
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1908, . . . . .			\$148,033 91

## EXPENDITURES FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance of appropriations for 1906 and 1907, loan fund,	\$14,839 87
Architects' fees,	\$406 25
Cement and lime,	62 90
Cesspool covers,	5 68
Construction (Thomas P. Hurley),	5,823 81
Extra blue prints,	10 50
Furnishings, farmhouse and dormitories,	1,982 30
Galvanized iron,	41 34
Hardware,	70 40
Heating of farmhouse (Isaac Coffin Company),	779 00
Hose and fittings,	32 40
Iron columns and plates,	69 50
Ladders,	22 40
Laundry machinery (Empire Laundry Machinery Company),	601 90
Lumber,	639 81
Labor (M. J. McDonald),	771 97
Labor,	376 51
Linoleum for dining room,	122 00
Milk cooler and cans,	17 56
Office furniture,	134 13
Paints and oils,	82 13
Pipe and fittings,	1 96
Plastering,	20 85
Plumbing,	172 72
Stable fittings,	57 46
Stock,	397 00
Stoves and pipe,	33 50
Survey for spur track (Pierce & Barnes Company),	527 62
Tar and asphaltum,	16 20
Taxes (Ellis property),	2 57
Test wells (B. F. Smith & Co.),	232 09
Telephone poles,	56 00
Vehicles and farm tools,	170 25
Wall papers and mouldings,	47 48
	13,788 19
Balance,	\$1,051 68

*Two Dormitories.*

Appropriation (Acts of 1908, chapter 653),	\$80,000 00
Advertising,	\$25 72
Architects (Kendall, Taylor & Co.),	753 00
	\$778 72
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$80,000 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$778 72	\$80,000 00
Heating engineer (Clarence W. Williams), . . . . .	182 00	
On contract (Hartwell & Kingston), . . . . .	5,736 00	
Labor (M. J. McDonald), . . . . .	327 42	
Labor, . . . . .	140 66	
Surveying, . . . . .	53 60	
	<hr/>	7,218 40
Balance, . . . . .		\$72,781 60

*Service Building.*

Appropriation (Acts of 1908, chapter 653), . . . . .		\$33,000 00
Architects (Kendall, Taylor & Co.), . . . . .	\$640 25	
Heating engineer (Clarence W. Williams), . . . . .	39 87	
Advertising, . . . . .	10 60	
Contract forms and blanks, . . . . .	20 50	
Ironwork and pipe rolls, . . . . .	88 55	
Labor (M. J. McDonald), . . . . .	314 87	
Labor, . . . . .	275 60	
On contract (Hartwell & Kingston), . . . . .	4,280 00	
Surveying, . . . . .	54 15	
Teaming, . . . . .	139 25	
	<hr/>	5,863 64
Balance, . . . . .		\$27,136 36

*Power House and Mechanics' Building.*

Appropriation (Acts of 1908, chapter 653), . . . . .		\$35,000 00
Advertising, . . . . .	\$34 29	
Architects, . . . . .	736 25	
Akron pipe, . . . . .	95 40	
Cement, . . . . .	626 52	
Engineer (Clarence W. Williams), . . . . .	423 97	
Freight, . . . . .	368 37	
Iron, . . . . .	125 96	
Labor, . . . . .	2,224 33	
Labor (M. J. McDonald), . . . . .	632 88	
Lead, . . . . .	22 31	
Lumber, . . . . .	970 13	
Surveying, . . . . .	46 00	
Split Akron pipe (Waldo Brothers), . . . . .	1,077 67	
Window and door frames, . . . . .	365 00	
	<hr/>	7,749 08
Balance, . . . . .		\$27,250 92

*Employees' Home.*

Appropriation (Acts of 1908, chapter 653), . . . . .	\$11,000 00
Architects (Kendall, Taylor & Co.), . . . . .	192 63
	<hr/>
Balance, . . . . .	\$10,807 37

*Water Supply.*

Appropriation (Acts of 1908, chapter 653), . . . . .	\$11,800 00
Driving test wells, . . . . .	\$207 27
Engineering (William S. Johnson), . . . . .	303 32
Hydrants, valves and gate boxes, . . . . .	212 70
Labor (M. J. McDonald), . . . . .	1,210 21
Labor, . . . . .	184 64
Lead, . . . . .	117 85
Melting furnace and tools, . . . . .	39 71
Pipe and fittings (Braman, Dow & Co.), . . . . .	241 46
Plugs and bushings, . . . . .	17 73
Pump, . . . . .	13 46
Soft coal, . . . . .	58 94
Surveying, . . . . .	10 00
Water pipe (cast iron), . . . . .	1,187 56
Hauling pipe, . . . . .	32 46
	<hr/>
	3,837 31
	<hr/>
Balance, . . . . .	\$7,962 69

*Stock and Farm Tools.*

Appropriation (Resolves of 1908, chapter 146), . . . . .	\$2,000 00
Farm stock, . . . . .	\$625 00
Harnesses, . . . . .	135 00
Farm tools, . . . . .	117 46
Blacksmith tools, . . . . .	21 60
Stone tools, . . . . .	18 46
Power wood saw and small tools, . . . . .	39 19
	<hr/>
	956 71
	<hr/>
Balance, . . . . .	\$1,043 29

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,  
Treasurer.







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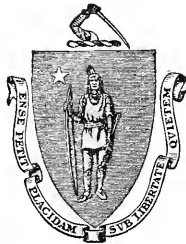
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1909.



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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, . . . . .	12
REPORT OF THE TREASURER, . . . . .	16
BY-LAWS, . . . . .	20
RULES AND REGULATIONS, . . . . .	22
NOTICE, . . . . .	23



# TRUSTEES

OF THE

## WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> , . . . . .	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> , . . . . .	Nahant.
JOHN J. CONNOR, . . . . .	Peabody.
MARY STEWART SCOTT, . . . . .	Worcester.
SUSANNA W. BERRY, . . . . .	Lynn.
HERBERT PARSONS, . . . . .	Greenfield.
GEORGE W. GAY, . . . . .	Newton.

### OFFICERS FOR 1909-10.

GEORGE L. WALLACE, . . . . .	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS, . . . . .	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND, . . . . .	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
LEONARD MORRISON, . . . . .	<i>Supervisor at Farm.</i>





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of  
Insanity.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School have the honor to submit their third annual report.

It has been a year of achievement at the Wrentham school. In various practical ways the property bought three years ago has developed to the uses of the school, and its worth has been revealed as a site little short of ideal for an institution for the care of the feeble-minded. Before entering into detail as to the year's progress, the trustees wish to say a word as to the future of the institution, not alone nor chiefly as to the economical importance of the utilization of its resources, but especially as to the desirability to the State of expanding it as rapidly as is consistent with a reasonable economy.

The suggestions that we desire to make to the Legislature are restrained by a sense of the fact that this is not the only institution that is asking for larger facilities. Our requests are modest to a fault when consideration is paid to two leading facts: first, the desirability of making the present investment effective; and second, the importance to the public of affording accommodations for somewhat near the number of the fit subjects demanding care and restraint.

No reliable information as to the number of the distinctly feeble-minded now at large in the cities and towns is available, but this much is of common knowledge, that there are very many who, in consideration of their own good, should be placed in an institution. Humane considerations are but a part of the reason for making rapid extension for housing this

class of dependents. The public interest is still greater. The conditions created by the retention of the feeble-minded boys and girls in a community with the normal minded are notoriously contaminating and corrupting. They burden the public schools with the weight of their slow learning capacity. Their attendance at school is compulsory under the law. They cannot be excluded except by the demonstration that they are unfit, through the legal process of commitment to an institution. In the schools they are a dead weight. They are here, as well as in other relations to society, a source of physical injury by their natural uncleanness, which is the universal accompaniment of their condition. But greater than either of these considerations is the effect upon the morals of those with whom they come in contact.

To close observers of the conditions in the cities and towns among the young, particularly of school age, no argument is necessary. Any one needs but to know that feeble-mindedness is closely allied to moral perversion, and then ask himself what degree of responsibility he is ready to assume for leaving these individual radiating points of degradation and corruption in continued contact with moral but susceptible children. He has but to fancy what the effect is, at an impressionable age, of bringing children of naturally correct habits into association with those whose deficient minds furnish no check to their physical and moral degradation.

The school at Wrentham was instituted by the State to furnish a home for the deficient specimens who it is no longer a question should be restrained and treated and built up into such usefulness as they are capable of. It has gone through its pioneer stage, and furnishes the foundation for the building of an institution which shall fulfill to the highest degree the great public service it was called into being to perform. Its broad acres are a favorable field for the activity and life in the open air that are shown to be the best means of bringing these charges to their best possible condition of health as well as of happiness. Here a few essentials are provided for the continued and rapid expansion to somewhat near the urgent public need.

The course of sound public policy is clear. It is to make

use of this foundation. The State has already made a considerable investment, and it is economically stupid not to permit it to be put into the highest condition of efficiency which liberal appropriations and wise administration can bring about. Upon the latter point, it is simply a statement of fact to say that the organization of the school has demonstrated that it is equal to any burden put upon it. The skill obtained through close training in the peculiar work, the judgment based on the knowledge of the means of economical management, the preparation for thorough institutional administration, the technical knowledge as to the handling of the feeble-minded, and, perhaps best of all, an enthusiasm in the work, are shown in what is being done here. And it is for the Legislature, charged with the custody of the interests of the people, with their physical and moral well-being, to consider with serious care its responsibility in the direction of expanding to greater effectiveness an institution which has a great, if not indeed the first, claim to consideration.

The progress of the year has brought the school much nearer to its intended use. The plateau, which furnishes an ample site for the school of the future, has come to assume an institutional appearance. The two dormitories provided for by the Legislature of 1908 are so nearly finished that they will be in use early in the new year. They stand at the front of the intended group of main buildings. The service building, centrally located some distance in their rear, is also ready for use. The frame building for the employees' home, standing at one side of what may already be called the campus, is finished. The power house, largely built by the work of the boys, has received its equipment of boilers, engines and dynamos; the electrical and heating connections between it and the other buildings are complete. The laundry, built from stone gathered on the property, is well advanced.

Particular satisfaction is taken by the trustees in the development of the water supply, which has been carried forward to a point where the freezing of the ground will not interfere with the finishing touches. At a cost of not over \$20,000, which was the amount appropriated by the Legislatures of 1908 and 1909, the school is in possession of a supply of water of

excellent quality and in sufficient quantity to supply an institution as large as this is ever likely to be. The source and entire plant are on the property of the school.

One of the farmhouses has been put into excellent condition for the occupancy of employees of the school. The work of the farm has continued to show most satisfactory results in the development of the resources of the land. Incidentally, this work has furnished an example of what systematic cultivation can do in making lands fruitful that have never been tilled to any good purpose. Much new land has been broken up and crops obtained of value to the school. On a hillside which was waste land when taken by the State, and which was used last year for a potato field, there have been set out several hundred fruit trees, and practically none of these were lost in the first season.

The 50 boys who constitute the school at present have continued to be busily and happily employed, with good practical results. The cost of construction has been lessened materially by their work in the hauling of stone from the various parts of the property, and gravel from its inexhaustible beds, to the sites of the buildings. They have also proved themselves good farmers, and have worked with evident delight in the fields.

The trustees feel that they must again congratulate the State upon having at the head of the institution a superintendent who holds its affairs firmly in hand and has carried on the pioneer work of the school with unvarying enthusiasm. A good spirit shows itself throughout the personnel of his assistants. The result has been that the practical work of the building of the school has moved along with the other task of caring well for the boys, in a way to give great cause for satisfaction.

The report of the superintendent, herewith submitted, is referred to for the details of the work of the year.

The minimum addition which, in the judgment of the trustees, the State should provide for this year, is as follows:—

	Estimated Cost.
Custodial building, . . . . .	\$65,000
One attendants' home, . . . . .	11,500
Cow stable, hay barn and silo, . . . . .	4,000
Electric wiring and lighting, farm group, . . . . .	1,000

The trustees feel strongly, however, that as the general plant now being completed provides for 500 inmates, it is for the interest of the State, for reasons set forth in this report, to enlarge the housing to approximately that number, and that there ought to be provided, in addition to the foregoing, the following buildings: —

	Estimated Cost.
One dormitory, . . . . .	\$42,000
Another attendants' home, . . . . .	11,500

The trustees have caused to be transmitted to the State Board of Insanity the plans and estimates for the entire list.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD,  
 ELLERTON JAMES,  
 SUSANNA W. BERRY,  
 JOHN J. CONNOR,  
 GEORGE W. GAY,  
 HERBERT PARSONS,

*Trustees.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

WRENTHAM, MASS., NOV. 30, 1909.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby have the honor of submitting to you the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1909.

Eleven boys have been admitted during the year as transfers from the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded; 9 have been discharged (5 of these proving unsuitable for colony life, they were returned to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded). Employment was secured by relatives for 3 of the boys who were discharged into the community. One death occurred during the year, from pernicious anæmia. Five boys are at home on visits. Number present, 45.

The general health of our boys has been excellent. They have been remarkably free from slight ailments, such as colds. Their splendid health I attribute to the simple construction of the buildings in which they are housed, together with the outdoor life they lead. While they are engaged in their occupations around the farm during the day every window in their sleeping quarters, both summer and winter, is thrown wide open, so that both day and night they are breathing the splendid light, dry, pine-laden air of the vicinity.

The boys have for another year very cheerfully contributed their share of industry to the development of the institution, in clearing the land of stones and stumps, ditching, grading, building roads, hauling building materials to the site, raising garden and farm crops, cutting wood and painting. The enumeration of some of these industries shows how busy they have been, and this as well testifies to their happiness. Some-

thing that he can do, and the pleasure that accompanies the doing of that something, is a genuine desire and natural result in the normal individual. Left to himself the feeble-minded boy would never have this experience, but after much help and care it is very pleasing to see the delight manifested in the accomplishment of some work, from the boy who, after half an hour of effort, succeeds in sawing a small stick of wood, to the boy who ploughs an acre a day.

Since we have taught the feeble-minded boy to work, we must teach him to play. Left to himself his attitude towards play is precisely what it was toward work. Every Saturday afternoon during the summer a half holiday is taken, and much interest is shown in a lively baseball game. As the autumn and winter evenings approach, corn roasts, hallowe'en parties, dancing, the reading of stories, card parties and music give ample diversion from the ordinary duties.

The grading around the farm group of buildings has been completed, except the removal of the large gravel bank. This is gradually being used for building and filling purposes. The roads and walks around this group have been built. During the winter the stone used for building the laundry was hauled from the fields to the site. (The walls of this building are built entirely of field stone.) The orchard planted this spring has done well during the first season, and the swamp land on the lower edge of the orchard has been underdrained so the remainder of the field can be cleared and planted with fruit trees. The large meadow at the junction of Norfolk and Emerald streets has been underdrained and several acres have been seeded to grass. Three-quarters of an acre has been set out with asparagus and small fruits. Elm trees have been removed from out-of-the-way places and planted along the roadsides. The development of the pine grove at the farm has been carried forward, with the result that with the boys' swings and teeter boards the slope now looks quite like a park.

The garden and farm crops have been excellent. It has been very satisfactory to find so much good land that is easily brought under cultivation. There is also an abundance of rugged stony land that promises richly in the employment of

our boys for the future, and in the building material it will furnish in the course of the preparation of the soil for crops.

Rooms for offices are being arranged in one of the old houses near the new buildings, so that the office may be convenient to these buildings when they are occupied. The water has been carried to this house. An old heater taken from another house on the place is being installed here. This work is being done by our mechanics and boys at a small expense. By making this arrangement the building of an administration house can be deferred for a few years.

The trenching, in connection with the erection of the new buildings, for steam, electric cables and sewers; laying of the steam conduit; laying of the sewers, building of manholes and cesspools; building of the pumping station, and the installation of the transmission line from the power house to the pumping station, have been done by our regular employees and boys, having extra help when necessary. The construction work being done by contract has progressed steadily, and the new buildings will be ready for occupancy early in the new year. The heating plant has already been put into operation and gives promise of both efficiency and economy.

The appropriation of last year for remodeling one of the old houses has transformed this house into a comfortable men's home, occupying the second floor and accommodating eight employees, while the lower floor makes a very comfortable flat for a family.

The installation of the water system is finished. The laundry will be completed by the time the children's buildings are ready for occupancy.

We are indebted to the officials of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded for the splendid help they have given us in many ways, especially in the selection of the boys to send here, and the readiness with which they have taken back any cases proving unsuitable for colony life. With the characteristic broad interest they have always shown toward the work of caring for the feeble-minded, they have now proposed that 50 of their trained girls be transferred to us when the new buildings are ready to be occupied. We are also indebted to this institution for our matron, Miss Clara Blois, who for sev-



eral years served there as a department matron, and has been selected as general matron for our institution.

To you individually and as a Board I wish to express my deep appreciation of the way in which you have supported me, and for the sound advice you have always given on the many complex problems that have arisen during this year of rapid development.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,

*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1909:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1908, . . . . .		\$1,100 62
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Cities and towns, . . . . .	\$357 04	
Sales:—		
Clothing and materials, . . . . .	\$18 29	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	50	
	18 79	
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves, . . . . .	3 00	
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances, . . . . .	\$37 87	
Rent, . . . . .	8 00	
Sundries, . . . . .	95	
	46 82	
		425 65
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Advance money, . . . . .	\$1,500 00	
Approved schedules of 1909, . . . . .	19,722 47	
		21,222 47
Special appropriations, . . . . .		115,471 02
Total, . . . . .		\$138,219 76
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .	\$425 65	
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1908, . . . . .	1,100 62	
Eleven months' schedules, 1909, . . . . .	19,722 47	
November advances, . . . . .	956 82	
	22,205 56	
Special appropriations:—		
Approved schedules, . . . . .	\$115,471 02	
November advances, . . . . .	375 15	
	115,846 17	
Balance Nov. 30, 1909:—		
In bank, . . . . .	\$9 53	
In office, . . . . .	158 50	
	168 03	
Total, . . . . .		\$138,219 76

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, . . . . .	\$23,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	21,621 34
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$1,378 66

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor:—	
General administration, . . . . .	\$1,589 66
Medical service, . . . . .	2,500 00
Ward service (male), . . . . .	329 90
Ward service (female), . . . . .	737 14
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	1,166 25
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	1,323 77
	<hr/>
	\$7,646 72
Food:—	
Butter, . . . . .	\$313 85
Butterine, . . . . .	73 80
Beans, . . . . .	90 44
Bread and crackers, . . . . .	8 04
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	136 03
Flour, . . . . .	587 37
Fish, . . . . .	120 91
Fruit (dried and fresh), . . . . .	83 48
Meats, . . . . .	663 45
Molasses and syrup, . . . . .	29 66
Sugar, . . . . .	212 53
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa, . . . . .	56 15
Vegetables, . . . . .	45 05
Sundries, . . . . .	186 08
	<hr/>
	2,606 84
Clothing and materials:—	
Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$380 63
Clothing, . . . . .	692 80
Dry goods for clothing and small wares, . . . . .	48 96
Hats and caps, . . . . .	16 07
Leather and shoe findings, . . . . .	41 62
Sundries, . . . . .	26 34
	<hr/>
	1,206 42
Furnishings:—	
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc., . . . . .	\$119 60
Brushes, brooms, . . . . .	19 88
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., . . . . .	60 72
Furniture and upholstery, . . . . .	22 50
Kitchen furnishings, . . . . .	51 66
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc., . . . . .	20 28
Sundries, . . . . .	61 69
	<hr/>
	356 33
Heat, light and power:—	
Coal, . . . . .	\$3,845 73
Oil, . . . . .	279 23
Sundries, . . . . .	10 00
	<hr/>
	4,134 96
Repairs and improvements:—	
Cement, lime and plaster, . . . . .	\$3 97
Doors, sashes, etc., . . . . .	6 15
	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$10 12
	<hr/>
	\$15,951 27

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10 12	\$15,951 27
Repairs and improvements— <i>Con.</i>		
Hardware,	107 17	
Lumber,	48 99	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	214 15	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	43 88	
Roofing and materials,	5 90	
Sundries,	122 30	
		552 51
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$183 84	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	59 00	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	855 31	
Hay, grain, etc.,	1,369 72	
Harnesses and repairs,	40 20	
Live stock,	6 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	294 64	
Sundries,	642 88	
		3,451 59
Miscellaneous:—		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$27 51	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	270 81	
Funeral expenses,	35 50	
Hose, etc.,	7 50	
Ice,	3 15	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	70 57	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	47 75	
Postage,	45 24	
Printing and printing supplies,	41 94	
Printing annual report,	35 83	
Return of runaways,	12 65	
Soap and laundry supplies,	83 00	
Stationery and office supplies,	113 08	
Travel and expenses (officials),	549 02	
Telephone and telegraph,	148 03	
Sundries,	174 39	
		1,665 97
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$21,621 34

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1908,	\$158,070 72
Appropriations for fiscal year,	26,200 00
Total,	\$184,270 72
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	115,471 02
Balance Nov. 30, 1909,	\$68,799 70

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$168 03	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	1,331 97	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1909, schedule,	398 87	
		\$1,898 87

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills,	\$1,898 87
-----------------------------	------------

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Purchase of land, new construction and furnishings, . . . . .	{ Acts 1906, chap. 508, Acts 1907, chap. 555, . . . . .	{ \$75,000 00	\$179 74	\$74,128 06	\$871 94
Two dormitories, . . . . .	Acts 1908, chap. 653, . . . . .	80,000 00	47,421 57	50,380 47	29,619 53
Service building, . . . . .	Acts 1908, chap. 653, . . . . .	33,000 00	19,688 31	21,874 09	11,125 91
Power house and mechanics' building, . . . . .	Acts 1908, chap. 653, . . . . .	35,000 00	19,155 73	25,258 38	9,741 62
Employees' home, . . . . .	Acts 1908, chap. 653, . . . . .	11,000 00	6,706 99	6,899 62	4,100 38
Water supply, . . . . .	{ Acts 1908, chap. 653, Resolves 1909, chap. 101, . . . . .	{ 20,000 00	12,910 18	16,294 47	3,705 53
Stock and farm tools, . . . . .	Resolves 1908, chap. 146, . . . . .	2,000 00	877 70	1,834 41	165 59
Building and equipping a laundry, . . . . .	Resolves 1909, chap. 101, . . . . .	16,000 00	6,807 25	6,807 25	9,192 75
Alterations in the Stewart house, so called, . . . . .	Resolves 1909, chap. 101, . . . . .	2,000 00	1,723 55	1,723 55	276 45
		\$274,000 00	\$115,471 02	\$205,200 30	\$68,799 70

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,

*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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### ARTICLE I. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the trustees on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however*, that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE II.

Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each trustee.

### ARTICLE III.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees; and, in his absence, a chairman shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE IV.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the trustees on the requisition of the chairman, or of three members of the Board.

### ARTICLE V. — TRUSTEES.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a month. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum at any meeting to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property.

There shall be thorough visitations of the school by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole Board semi-annually, at each of which a written account of the condition of the school shall be prepared, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held in December, as provided by chapter 211 of the Acts of the year 1905. At the annual meeting a full and detailed report shall be made of the condition of the school and all its affairs, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and a copy of the inventory required by law, which shall be laid before the Governor and Council on or before the

third Wednesday in January, for the use of the government, as provided in said chapter 211. The treasurer shall, at the same meeting, present to the trustees his annual report. Both reports shall be made up to the thirtieth day of November inclusive. The trustees shall audit the report of the treasurer and shall transmit it with their annual report to the Governor and Council. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE VI. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer and the superintendent with a copy of all votes of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by him.

#### ARTICLE VII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the trustees, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the school, and present the same to the trustees at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require.

#### ARTICLE IX. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the trustees, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held monthly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — Two trustees to visit the institution each month, and the Board to meet quarterly at the school.

The trustees making the monthly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of their visit and impressions.

They shall make report on the state and condition of the institution at the first regular meeting of the trustees subsequent to visit.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the trustees he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the trustees, and shall consult the trustees before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided*, *however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of



Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessaries, or proper indulgences.

He shall make monthly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRONS.** — The matron under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

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## NOTICE.

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The Wrentham State School is located in the town of Wrentham, about one and one-quarter miles from the Wrentham station, on the Wrentham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The distance from Boston is twenty-six miles. Public carriages meet all trains.

Electric cars leave Mansfield, Foxborough, North Attleborough and Franklin every hour for Wrentham. Winter Street is the nearest point to the school on the Mansfield and Foxborough car line.

Packages sent to the children should be addressed to the Wrentham State School, with the child's name marked plainly on each package.



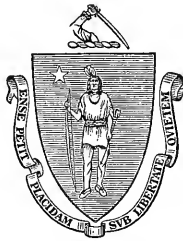
# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1910.



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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, . . . . .	11
REPORT OF THE TREASURER, . . . . .	15
BY-LAWS, . . . . .	20
RULES AND REGULATIONS, . . . . .	22
NOTICE, . . . . .	23



# TRUSTEES

OF THE

## WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	. . . . .	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	. . . . .	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	. . . . .	Somerville.
SUSANNA W. BERRY,	. . . . .	Lynn.
GEORGE W. GAY,	. . . . .	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	. . . . .	Beverly.
HARRY T. HAYWARD,	. . . . .	Franklin.

### OFFICERS FOR 1910-11.

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	. . . . .	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND,	. . . . .	<i>Stenographer and Bookkeeper.</i>
ELLEN R. HOLMES,	. . . . .	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
ZORAYDA M. LORIMER,	. . . . .	<i>Teacher.</i>
PEARL H. LITTLEFIELD,	. . . . .	<i>Teacher.</i>
GRACE E. MELVIN,	. . . . .	<i>Physical Instructor.</i>
BESSIE C. FRASER,	. . . . .	{ <i>Matron at Cottage E.</i>
		{ <i>Matron at Cottage C.</i>
SUSAN CLAPP,	. . . . .	<i>Matron at Farm.</i>
LEONARD T. MORRISON,	. . . . .	<i>Supervisor at Farm.</i>





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts, the General Court and the State Board of Insanity.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School respectfully submit their fourth annual report.

On April 1, 1910, a dormitory for girls and one for boys, each affording accommodations for 105 children; a service building ample for a population of 500 inmates; a laundry building ample for the work of an institution of 1,000; a power house and equipment capable of heating and lighting all the buildings of the institution until it passes 500 inmates, and an employees' home for 22 persons had been completed; and the school was officially declared open.

The service building contains a bakery, storeroom, kitchen, refrigerating room and an attendants' dining room. The laundry building is temporarily divided, and furnishes a laundry sufficient for 500 inmates, an assembly hall that will accommodate 300 and two schoolrooms. The power house contains a boiler room, a coal pocket, machinist shop, carpenter shop, a drying room for lumber and an industrial room for boys.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the quality of the water secured for the institution, as shown by monthly analyses, proves to be excellent.

The experience of the last three years in the construction of the buildings and the installation of their various accessories has demonstrated the value of this site for the development of an institution. The small amount of grading required, the easy excavations, the unlimited supply of stone, sand and gravel suitable for building purposes, the excellent water supply, the facilities for disposing of sewage by gravitation, furnish conditions which reduce the cost of construction to a minimum. The pine

groves among which the institution is located afford delightful and healthful recreation grounds for the children. Strong, durable granolithic walks have been laid between the various buildings, making easy communication between the buildings for inmates and employees.

A new building for custodial cases which will accommodate 130 patients, an attendants' building for 22 attendants, a cow barn for 40 cows, with a hay barn and silo, are in process of construction, and will be completed during the coming spring.

During the year the 50 boys at the farm group have been pleasantly and usefully employed upon the farm and in grading about the new buildings. They have been both healthy and happy in their work.

A plan has been completed during the year fixing the location of all future buildings to be erected as the institution develops, including the location of all underground piping for heating, lighting, water supply and disposal of sewage. This plan, which will greatly aid the trustees in a uniform method of development, is framed and hung in the office of the school.

The policy of the State in caring for the feeble-minded children of the Commonwealth must meet the approbation of all thoughtful citizens. The common schools cannot give to defectives the special training they require. Their removal from the community into institutions like the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded at Waltham and the Wrentham State School is not only helpful to the children themselves, but is of benefit to the community by removing those children who would there grow up in idleness and ignorance, and become a menace to the morals of the community where they live.

The public demand for the further development of this institution is an increasing one, and requires the careful consideration of all those upon whom the responsibility rests.

It is imperative that during the coming year a system for the disposal of sewage should be constructed. The trustees have made a careful study of this problem, have secured plans and estimates for the construction of such a system, and submitted the same to the State Board of Insanity, and have received the approval of the State Board of Health. They recommend that

the sum of \$13,000 be appropriated by the Legislature of 1911 for this purpose.

The two rooms in the laundry building now used for school purposes will not be sufficient to accommodate the children when the buildings now under construction are completed, and the trustees recommend that the sum of \$42,000 be appropriated to construct a school building, in accordance with plans and specifications submitted to the State Board of Insanity.

An additional dormitory should be constructed to accommodate 100 children, at a cost of \$50,000, according to plans and specifications submitted to the State Board of Insanity, in order that the trustees may meet the increasing demand for admission, and which will enable them to care for their charges at the minimum cost.

The following recommendations have also been submitted to the State Board of Insanity, and the trustees recommend that the following appropriations be made: —

1. For repairs and alterations upon the Hurley house, so called, the sum of \$1,500, to enable the trustees to put the same into a suitable condition for occupancy by employees of the school.

2. The sum of \$12,500 for an attendants' home accommodating 22 persons, according to the plans and specifications submitted to the State Board of Insanity.

3. The sum of \$1,500 for the equipment and furnishing of the industrial and school rooms.

4. The sum of \$1,500 for building a carriage and tool house.

For statistics in regard to the institution, the trustees respectfully refer to the report of the superintendent, submitted herewith.

The foresight and superior executive ability of the superintendent, Dr. George L. Wallace, have been of the greatest assistance to the trustees in the formative period of the school, and we wish to express our hearty approbation of his able, untiring and conscientious service. The trustees desire especially to commend the superintendent for his prompt and efficient work in suppressing a threatened scarlet fever epidemic, confining the number of cases to 8; all of the cases recovered.

The trustees feel that they cannot close this report without expressing their sense of loss occasioned by the resignation, in August last, of Hon. Herbert C. Parsons of Greenfield. During his connection with the Board he rendered most efficient service, and the trustees will greatly miss the benefit of his enthusiasm and good judgment in planning for the school.

The trustees express their gratification that the past year has shown so much progress in the development of the institution, and that its affairs have gone on so successfully.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD,  
ELLERTON JAMES,  
GEORGE W. GAY,  
SUSANNA BERRY,  
MARY STEWART SCOTT,

*Trustees.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you this annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1910.

The movement of the population has been as follows: —

Number present Nov. 30, 1909,	45
Number absent Nov. 30, 1909,	5
Admissions during the year,	217
Discharges,	19
Deaths,	2
Number absent Nov. 30, 1910,	7
Number present Nov. 30, 1910,	239

The above comprises 133 males and 106 females.

In the busy and eventful year just closed the new institution has been organized and opened. The demand for admission was so great that we admitted nearly 200 inmates in a few months. In addition to opening and organizing the buildings occupied by our inmates, it was necessary to organize the service department as well, which includes the heat, light and power plant, the laundry, kitchen, storeroom, bakery, industrial rooms and schools. It is with pleasure that I now report to you that the whole institution is well organized and doing efficient service in the care of its charges.

At this point it seems appropriate to give a short résumé of our work for the past three years. In June, 1907, we came to Wrentham, accompanied by 10 trained boys from the institution at Waltham. We at once started to make accommodations for 40 more adult boys, which work was completed and these boys admitted to the institution in the spring of 1908. The next task was that of constructing buildings for housing 200 inmates, together with a house for employees, a central heating, lighting

and power plant, laundry, kitchen, bakery and storehouse, all of which have been constructed with a view of ultimately caring for at least 1,000 inmates. In March of this year the girls' building was ready for occupancy, and 50 trained girls were admitted from the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. These girls were soon very busy and happy in cleaning the new buildings and in making the table linen and bedding, and in the general preparations for the reception of the new children about to be admitted. In April, as everything was in readiness, we began to admit children direct from the community. The class of children who poured in at our open doors, however, was of a higher grade mentally than we had anticipated. Of these admissions very few are of the sluggish, inactive class. On the contrary, they are largely of the excitable, reckless, destructive type, with the criminal instinct well marked. Among these recent admissions are a number of adult girls, many of whom are physically rather attractive. The clamor for admission of these higher mental defectives to our institution testifies to the fact that mental defect among the higher grades is being recognized by physicians, social workers, teachers and all moulders of public sentiment as never before, and promises much towards the prevention of degeneracy in the future. With the growing demand for the admission to our institution of the above-described complex types is the corresponding demand, from necessity, for higher grade employees to care for these unfortunates. I know of no vocation where there is a greater amount of resourcefulness, tact, patience and devotion to duty required than in the proper care of our inmates.

The health of our children has been excellent. Many come to us, however, in poor physical condition, but under the regular régime of institution life they improve physically, and thus make the first step towards mental improvement. It is much more imperative to give strict attention to the physical requirements of the newly admitted child than to be too much concerned with his mental and moral obliquities.

Scarlet fever broke out in one of our new buildings, in which 100 children are housed, but by prompt quarantine and thorough disinfection we were able to limit this epidemic to 8 cases, which were of the first infection.

The farm colony is certainly proving its real worth in solving the problem of many a troublesome boy admitted to the institution. In our endeavor to meet the demands of the parent to give his child, regardless of the child's mental ability, some form of schoolroom instruction, how often already we have erred by pursuing that policy at first, only to be driven, as a last resort, to placing the boy at the farm colony. Here the boy who has been so troublesome settles down to assisting in the care of the farm stock, the raising and harvesting of crops, driving the teams, clearing the land, getting the fuel, and, in fact, becomes so interested in the many phases of farm life that both he and the employees soon forget that this ever was the troublesome boy. In addition to the raising and harvesting of the farm crops and caring for the stock our boys have assisted another year very materially in the construction work; in the hauling of building material, the building of roads and walks, grading around the new buildings, clearing up the groves, etc. The groves in the vicinity of the new buildings have been well cleared of underbrush, but there is much more of this clearing which should be done at once in order to protect valuable property from the danger of forest fires.

The repairs on the old house, which was to be used for an office building, have been completed, and the office has been moved from the superintendent's home to this building. A hot-air furnace, plumbing and electric lights have been installed in the cottage used for a hospital. The scarlet-fever epidemic broke out just as the work on this house had been completed, and it was put into immediate use as a contagious hospital.

The State Board of Health continues to make monthly examinations of the water supply, and the analyses show the quality to be excellent. As to the quantity, it is but necessary to state that during the driest period of this very dry season our pumps had at no time more than four pounds' vacuum to overcome.

All of the buildings are most admirably meeting the needs for which they were designed. The construction work for which the Legislature of 1910 granted special appropriations is progressing as follows: —

1. The installation of the electric lighting service in the farm

group of buildings has so far progressed that we are now enabled to light most of these buildings by electricity.

2. The cow stable, hay barn and silo are nearly completed.
3. The custodial building will soon be ready for the roof.
4. By midwinter the employees' home will be ready for occupancy.

In order to meet the demands from the community for more room in the institution I would recommend that the Legislature of 1911 be asked to make appropriations for the following purposes:—

1. One building to accommodate 105 inmates.
2. One school building.
3. One employees' home.
4. A sum sufficient to remodel the Hurley house, so that it will furnish accommodations for employees.
5. A sum sufficient to furnish equipment for industrial and school rooms.
6. A sum sufficient to build a carriage and tool house.
7. A sewage-disposal system.

The services of an assistant physician were required with the opening of the institution, and Dr. Franklin H. Perkins was employed, and began his work in the institution in May.

It gives me great pleasure to testify to your Board of the loyal, helpful support given to the institution by the officers during the year.

I cannot close my report without expressing my sincere thanks to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the courteous consideration and excellent advice you have given me at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,  
*Superintendent.*



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1910:—

### CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1909, . . . . .		\$168 03
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Private, . . . . .	\$60 65	
Salaries, wages and labor:—		
Wages not called for, . . . . .	6 63	
Sales:—		
Food, . . . . .	\$1 40	
Clothing and materials, . . . . .	31 98	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	25 85	
	59 23	
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves, . . . . .	\$12 50	
Sundries, . . . . .	16 00	
	28 50	
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances, . . . . .	\$41 61	
Sundries, . . . . .	25 76	
	67 37	
		222 38
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1909, . . . . .	\$398 87	
Advance money (amount on hand Nov. 30), . . . . .	3,500 00	
Approved schedules of 1910, . . . . .	40,684 24	
	44,583 11	
Special appropriations, . . . . .		82,396 25
		\$127,369 77
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .	\$222 38	
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1909, . . . . .	942 05	
Eleven months' schedules, 1910, . . . . .	40,684 24	
November advances, . . . . .	2,970 09	
	\$44,818 76	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$44,818 76

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$44,818 76
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules (\$82,396.25 less advances of November, 1909, \$375.15),	\$82,021 10	
November advances,	56 56	
	<hr/>	82,077 66
Balance Nov. 30, 1910: —		
In bank,	\$460 93	
In office,	12 42	
	<hr/>	473 35
		<hr/>
Total,		\$127,369 77
MAINTENANCE.		
Appropriation,		\$49,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),		45,277 77
		<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		\$3,722 23
<i>Analysis of Expenses.</i>		
Salaries, wages and labor: —		
General administration,	\$5,326 67	
Medical service,	3,069 86	
Ward service (male),	374 11	
Ward service (female),	3,532 84	
Repairs and improvements,	1,908 95	
Farm, stable and grounds,	2,214 75	
	<hr/>	\$16,427 18
Food: —		
Butter,	\$603 23	
Butterine,	282 14	
Beans,	295 49	
Bread and crackers,	10 33	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	314 86	
Cheese,	27 63	
Eggs,	15 04	
Flour,	1,317 13	
Fish,	329 89	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	299 64	
Meats,	1,752 08	
Molasses and syrup,	167 54	
Sugar,	493 20	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	148 03	
Vegetables,	482 06	
Sundries,	330 02	
	<hr/>	6,868 31
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$634 26	
Clothing,	1,389 84	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	663 74	
Furnishing goods,	9 89	
Hats and caps,	33 96	
Leather and shoe findings,	75 90	
	<hr/>	2,807 59
		<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$26,103 08

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$26,103 08
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$1,002 53	
Brushes, brooms,	96 55	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	55 57	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	220 99	
Furniture and upholstery,	953 01	
Kitchen furnishings,	222 74	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	71 18	
Sundries,	102 52	
	<hr/>	2,725 09
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$3,710 34	
Freight on coal,	615 53	
Oil,	214 87	
Sundries,	31 25	
	<hr/>	4,571 99
Repairs and improvements: —		
Cement, lime and plaster,	\$60 39	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	118 12	
Electrical work and supplies,	101 87	
Hardware,	346 84	
Lumber,	526 30	
Machinery, etc.,	21 70	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	582 10	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	802 38	
Roofing and materials,	23 29	
Sundries,	19 99	
	<hr/>	2,602 98
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$192 28	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	255 28	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,094 59	
Hay, grain, etc.,	2,134 78	
Harnesses and repairs,	113 71	
Horses,	250 00	
Cows,	625 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	616 52	
Sundries,	360 78	
	<hr/>	5,642 94
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$48 24	
Chapel services and entertainments,	4 50	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	617 15	
Hose, etc.,	30 61	
Ice,	130 18	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	235 11	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	93 05	
Postage,	164 99	
Printing and printing supplies,	212 93	
Printing annual report,	44 06	
Return of runaways,	25 87	
Soap and laundry supplies,	375 37	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,982 06	\$41,646 08

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,982 06	\$41,646 08
Miscellaneous — <i>Con.</i>		
Stationery and office supplies,	221 87	
School books and school supplies,	379 26	
Travel and expenses (officials),	548 28	
Telephone and telegraph,	237 75	
Sundries,	262 47	
		<u>3,631 69</u>
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$45,277 77

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1909,		\$68,799 70
Appropriations for fiscal year,		81,500 00
		<u>\$150,299 70</u>
Total,		\$150,299 70
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$82,396 25	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	15 59	
		<u>82,411 84</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1910,		\$67,887 86

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$473 35	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	3,026 65	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account		
November, 1910, schedule,	1,093 53	
		<u>\$4,593 53</u>

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills,		\$4,593 53
-----------------------------	--	------------

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended During Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Purchase of land, new construction and furnishings,	Acts 1906, chapter 508,	\$75,000 00	\$452 16	\$74,580 22	\$419 78
	Acts 1907, chapter 559,				i 35 70
Two dormitories,	Acts 1908, chapter 558,	80,000 00	29,583 83	79,964 30	372 51
Service building,	Acts 1908, chapter 559,	33,000 00	10,753 40	32,627 49	1,123 26
Power house and mechanics' building,	Acts 1908, chapter 559,	35,000 00	8,618 36	33,876 74	9 48 <sup>1</sup>
Employees' home,	Acts 1908, chapter 559,	11,000 00	4,090 90	10,990 52	49 <sup>1</sup>
Water supply,	Acts 1908, chapter 553,	20,000 00	3,705 04	19,999 51	
Stock and farm tools,	Resolves 1909, chapter 101,	2,000 00	165 00	1,999 41	591
Building and equipping a laundry,	Resolves 1908, chapter 146,	16,000 00	9,192 66	15,999 91	991 *
Alterations, Stewart house, so called,	Resolves 1909, chapter 101,	2,000 00	271 51	1,995 06	4 941
Cow barn,	Resolves 1910, chapter 80,	4,000 00	3,473 59	3,473 59	526 41
Extending electric lights,	Resolves 1910, chapter 80,	1,000 00	506 97	506 97	403 03
Custodial patients,	Resolves 1910, chapter 149,	65,000 00	6,967 30	6,967 30	58,032 70
House for employees,	Resolves 1910, chapter 149,	11,500 00	4,525 53	4,525 53	6,974 47
		\$355,500 00	\$82,396 25	\$287,596 55	\$67,887 86

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,

*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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### ARTICLE I. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the trustees on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however,* that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE II.

Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each trustee.

### ARTICLE III.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees; and, in his absence, a chairman shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE IV.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the trustees on the requisition of the chairman, or of three members of the Board.

### ARTICLE V. — TRUSTEES.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a month. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum at any meeting to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property.

There shall be thorough visitations of the school by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole Board semi-annually, at each of which a written account of the condition of the school shall be prepared, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held in December, as provided by chapter 211 of the Acts of the year 1905. At the annual meeting a full and detailed report shall be made of the condition of the school and all its affairs, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and a copy of the inventory required by law, which shall be laid before the Governor and

Council on or before the third Wednesday in January, for the use of the government, as provided in said chapter 211. The treasurer shall, at the same meeting, present to the trustees his annual report. Both reports shall be made up to the thirtieth day of November inclusive. The trustees shall audit the report of the treasurer and shall transmit it with their annual report to the Governor and Council. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE VI. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer and the superintendent with a copy of all votes of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by him.

#### ARTICLE VII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the trustees, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the school, and present the same to the trustees at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require.

#### ARTICLE IX. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the trustees, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held monthly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — Two trustees to visit the institution each month, and the Board to meet quarterly at the school.

The trustees making the monthly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of their visit and impressions.

They shall make report on the state and condition of the institution at the first regular meeting of the trustees subsequent to visit.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the trustees he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the trustees, and shall consult the trustees before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided, however,* that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of



Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessaries, or proper indulgences.

He shall make monthly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRON.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

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## NOTICE.

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The Wrentham State School is located in the town of Wrentham, about one and one-quarter miles from the Wrentham station, on the Wrentham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The distance from Boston is twenty-six miles. Public carriages meet all trains.

Electric cars leave Mansfield, Foxborough, North Attleborough and Franklin every hour for Wrentham. Winter Street is the nearest point to the school on the Mansfield and Foxborough car line, and May Street is the nearest point to the school on the Franklin car line.

Packages sent to the children should be addressed to the Wrentham State School, with the child's name marked plainly on each package.



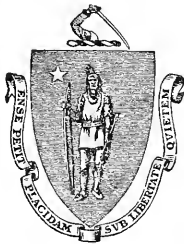
FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1911.



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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, . . . . .	13
REPORT OF THE TREASURER, . . . . .	17
BY-LAWS, . . . . .	22
RULES AND REGULATIONS, . . . . .	24
NOTICE, . . . . .	25



# TRUSTEES

OF THE

## WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	Somerville.
SUSANNA W. BERRY,	Lynn.
GEORGE W. GAY,	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	Beverly.
HARRY T. HAYWARD,	Franklin.

### OFFICERS FOR 1911-12.

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST W. GATES, D.D.S.,	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND,	<i>Stenographer and Bookkeeper.</i>
ELLEN R. HOLMES,	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
MAUDE E. GREELEY,	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
ZORAYDA M. LORIMER,	<i>Teacher.</i>
PEARL H. LITTLEFIELD,	<i>Teacher.</i>
GRACE E. MELVIN,	<i>Physical Instructor.</i>
HILDA A. WRIGHTSON,	<i>Training Teacher.</i>
DORA M. LUNT,	<i>Matron at Cottage C.</i>
AGNES S. BACON,	<i>Matron at Cottage E.</i>
BERTHA M. HAYWARD,	<i>Matron at Cottage A.</i>
SUSAN CLAPP,	<i>Matron at Farm.</i>
LEONARD T. MORRISON,	<i>Supervisor at Farm.</i>
IRA A. BENNETT,	<i>Engineer.</i>
T. FREDERICK W. BOYD,	<i>Carpenter.</i>





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of Insanity.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School herewith respectfully submit their fifth annual report.

Commendable progress has been made during the past year in the management and development of the Wrentham State School. The number of its inmates has been maintained to its full capacity, oftentimes exceeding it, while many applications for admission have been refused for lack of room.

The dormitory authorized two years ago and accommodating 135 girls has been completed and furnished and is about to be occupied. Like all the other new buildings, it is plain, substantial, well lighted and ventilated, and is well adapted for its purpose. It consists of two stories and basement and has a large uncovered piazza for the children, which will add greatly to their comfort and happiness.

A stable accommodating 40 cows, a barn with a capacity for 40 tons of hay and a silo holding about 150 tons have also been completed this year and are in satisfactory service. The granolithic walks have been extended to the new buildings thus connecting all together in accordance with the general plan of the fully developed institution.

The sewerage system for which the last Legislature made an appropriation of \$13,000 is nearing completion and will afford sufficient drainage for all the buildings now in use and is capable of extension to accommodate all that may be erected in the future. Much satisfaction is anticipated from the system, as all danger of any infection from that source will be removed.

Aside from a mild epidemic of measles with no deaths nor serious cases, the health of the inmates of the institution has been good during the past year. Close and constant watch is maintained for

the early detection of signs of contagious diseases and all suspicious cases are at once isolated. The school has in this manner been spared any serious epidemic of contagious diseases during its five years' existence.

The water system continues to furnish an abundant supply of pure water and, as its source is under the control of the institution, there is no reason to expect any trouble from that factor in the future.

The semi-annual conferences of the Board of Insanity, held for the purpose of considering numerous topics relating to the work of the institutions under its charge, have been attended by one or more of the trustees of this school. Two subjects have recently received special consideration at these conferences, namely, the management of the criminal feeble-minded and the proper relation of social work to our insane asylums and feeble-minded schools. No one can appreciate the importance of these and kindred subjects, who has not had actual personal contact with the inmates of these institutions and also some experience in the management of the institutions themselves.

The purposes for which the school was established have been kept constantly in mind as usual during the past year. Its policy is based upon the fact that feeble-mindedness is a congenital defect, born with the child and as a rule incurable. Once feeble-minded, always feeble-minded, with few exceptions. Mental development is retarded or entirely arrested at some period of prenatal life, and while it may be susceptible of some improvement, yet it cannot be brought up to the normal standard.

This unfortunate condition is often due to hereditary influences. Feeble-minded parents never beget normal children. Even one feeble-minded parent is apt to produce defective children. A feeble-minded mother and an alcoholic father often produce defective children. Alcohol and syphilis are potent factors in the production of mental defectives. The admirable report of the commission appointed in 1910 to investigate the increase of criminals and defectives makes the following statement: "The abuse of alcohol, directly and indirectly, does more to fill our prisons, insane hospitals, institutions for feeble-minded and almshouses than all other causes combined." And, furthermore, that from 14 to 20 per cent. of the defectives are due to syphilis. Alco-

hol and the venereal diseases are the most important sociological questions before the community to-day, and they call for careful, rational, persistent consideration on the part of all who have the welfare of the people at heart.

A child that is incapable of learning the thousand and one common things of ordinary life by association and imitation and who cannot be taught the elements of a common school education as normal children can be, is feeble-minded and requires special care and training. The defective development may vary from the hopeless, helpless idiot, who has not a particle of intelligence of any sort, to the border-line cases that may puzzle the most expert in reaching a reliable decision as to the mental and moral *status* of the individual.

A large number of the border-line cases belong to a well-recognized class of feeble-minded criminals, — defective delinquents, as they are now called. Their vicious and criminal characteristics are frequently more in evidence than their feeble-mindedness. To an untrained observer they appear bright and smart and capable of doing efficient work, but the facts are that it is only while under strict discipline and oversight that they lead decent lives, or are of any service to themselves or to anyone else. Removed from these conditions, they soon relapse into an immoral and criminal life, a menace to the community and destructive to themselves. They spread infective diseases, beget defective children, who are pretty certain to become public charges, and thereby tend to defeat the very objects for which feeble-minded schools and other correctional institutions are established.

For the purpose of avoiding the demoralizing influence of these defective delinquents upon the ordinary feeble-minded, and to secure the sterner discipline necessary for their control, a law was passed last winter ordering that special accommodations for this class shall be provided as follows: Women and girls shall be sent to the Sherborn Reformatory, the boys to the reformatory at Concord and the men to the State Farm at Bridgewater. This is a step in the right direction and must be productive of good results.

Experience shows conclusively that permanent custodial care is the most efficient method yet devised for the feeble-minded in our midst. The community is thus better protected and the parents are often relieved of a grievous burden. It was thought at one

time that surgery offered a safe and effective method of treating the feeble-minded, thereby permitting them to mingle freely with others in the community. It is true that an operation, slight in the male, less so in the female, renders the patient sterile, but it does not prevent immorality and the spread of contagious diseases. For these reasons it is not to be advised when custodial care is possible. Three or four States have statutes permitting this operation to be done under certain conditions; but with one exception little has been done in that direction and very likely will be at present at all events.

The idea of shutting up people permanently, of depriving them of their personal liberty, is naturally repugnant to many who do not understand the existing conditions. It is constantly to be borne in mind, however, that our feeble-minded schools are *not* prisons, but homes in which a useful, happy, rational home life is carried on to the fullest extent possible. The inmates are kept constantly busy, as everybody should be, working, playing, sleeping or eating. They are graded so far as is practicable, and each grade has its own special work and pastimes, as is best suited to their capacity. Being in constant fellowship with those of their kind, and under proper supervision and discipline, they are, as a rule, happy and contented. The higher grades manifest a surprising interest in caring for the lower ones, thereby materially assisting in the work of the school. All are capable of a much higher development in the school than they would be elsewhere. They are encouraged in various ways to excel each other in their behavior, in their work and in all other respects. They have all the liberty they can appreciate, all that it is judicious for them to have, by occasional vacations at their homes, or wherever they can have reasonable supervision for a time.

The physical condition of the feeble-minded is of the first importance, as it has much to do with their mental improvement. Our superintendent and his assistant being physicians realize fully the importance of paying special attention to the diet, the clothing, the habits, the teeth and all the functions of the body, as would be done in the army, or in any large body of normal individuals. The result of this intelligent supervision in the general improvement of the recent inmates to our institution is marvellous in many instances, showing the great benefits to be obtained under

the present method of caring for these unfortunate members of the community.

The census for 1905 gives 2,778 feeble-minded persons in the State, while it is estimated upon reliable data that there are at least 6,000 of that class in our midst. The discrepancy in these numbers is doubtless due to the fact that a large number of the higher grades would naturally escape the notice of the census takers.

From the fact that there are over a thousand applications for admission to the two schools, it would seem wise, humane and even imperative that the trustees of this school should request the Legislature to make appropriations sufficient to furnish accommodations for a larger portion of the feeble-minded in the State than now exists. The trustees therefore recommend that the following appropriations be made for the specific purposes mentioned herein: —

1. Two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, each accommodating 105 persons, with the necessary furnishings, etc., \$98,000.

2. As the school exercises form an important part of the discipline of certain grades of our inmates, a building especially adapted for the purpose is very essential. We are now using a portion of the laundry which will soon be needed for its original purposes. A school building with the necessary furnishings will cost \$41,500.

3. A home for 22 employees with the necessary furnishings, \$12,500.

4. Several small cottages came to the institution with the land, and with a moderate expense some of them have been made very comfortable for our help, thereby saving the cost of new buildings. Another of these houses needs repairs for this purpose at a cost of \$1,500.

5. Carriages and tools are not benefited by the "open-air treatment," and every prudent farmer provides shelter for them. A much-needed carriage and tool house will cost \$1,500. Total requisitions, \$155,000.

The two dormitories herein asked for would raise the capacity of the school to about 600 and would do much in relieving the present demand for room. It is to be hoped that after a careful consideration the Legislature will see fit to make the necessary appropriations for the development of the institution to that

extent, which shall approximate the reasonable demands of the public.

The trustees desire herein to express their appreciation of the high compliment which His Excellency, the Governor, paid to our superintendent, Dr. George L. Wallace, after his inspection of the institution last summer. We feel that Dr. Wallace's services merit the highest commendation and that the Commonwealth is indeed fortunate in being able to secure the services of such an efficient officer.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLERTON JAMES,  
GEORGE W. GAY,  
SUSANNA BERRY,  
MARY STEWART SCOTT,  
PATRICK J. LYNCH,  
HARRY T. HAYWARD,

*Trustees.*

BOSTON, Nov. 30, 1911.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you this annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1911.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1910,	239
Number absent Nov. 30, 1910,	7
Admissions during the year,	68
Discharges,	27
Deaths,	2
Number absent Nov. 30, 1911,	10
Number present Nov. 30, 1911,	275

Of the 275 present, 159 are males and 116 females.

The two deaths were caused, one each from chronic nephritis and organic brain disease.

The general health of our inmates and employees during the year has been excellent. Many of our children, however, come to us in poor physical condition, but under the regular institution régime their health improves markedly, and with the improvement of their physical condition it is pleasing to note the improvement of their habits and mental condition as well.

The smaller girls and boys have been in their various schools, industrial and training classes during the entire year, with the exception of the summer vacation period. The children spent the greater part of this vacation in the open, the little girls, however, assisting in the various domestic occupations, and the little boys taking an active part in the work of the farm gardens. Each week during the vacation period a picnic was given for these smaller children. These picnics were a very pleasant feature and added much to the children's happiness during the summer months.

The farm boys have shown even greater interest than ever before in the development of the farm, raising crops, clearing land, forestry, care of the stock, building roads, laying water pipes,

drain pipes, etc. Since early in July the institution tables have been abundantly supplied with vegetables from the farm garden, and a sufficient quantity is stored in the vegetable cellars to last until vegetables are grown again. All the milk and eggs that are being used in the institution are produced on the farm.

It is indeed pleasing to see the good spirit that is shown by our larger girls in their various occupations. They assist in the various domestic activities of the institution, as well as in the caring for the smaller and more helpless children. And it is also gratifying to notice the fine maternal affection that many of these adult women show in their devoted attention to the smaller children. The younger, smaller and more helpless the child, the more manifest is this devotion.

The school department has made satisfactory progress during the year. Many children have come to us wholly untamed, destructive, untidy, with vicious habits and hard to control, but under persistent, quiet and forceful instruction they have responded well and are making excellent improvement. The whole institution is organized on an educational basis. When the various industries and occupations are considered from the educational standpoint, the accomplishing of the necessary work about the institution is a comparatively easy matter. Therefore the educational activities are not confined to the schoolrooms; but the fact is constantly emphasized that true education is not what an individual knows but what he can do.

An outdoor schoolroom has been organized. This is a yard 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. The furnishings consist of a marching circle, a resting seat, two stone circles, sand boxes, hand saws, hammers, nails, shovels, buck saws and wood. Into this yard we take our most restless, destructive and untidy children and give them instruction in marching, silence classes, striking a block of wood with a hammer, sawing wood, shoveling sand from one long box into a parallel box, carrying stones from one circle to the other and carrying wood from one location and placing it in another definite location. The children have responded splendidly to this treatment. Several have graduated from these classes and have been promoted into the regular schoolrooms. Others have graduated from these classes and are assisting on the farm. Many girls that have been given instruction in this outdoor training



school have ceased to be untidy, restless and inattentive and are now assisting in the various domestic occupations about the school. Apart from the pleasure of redeeming these children from ugliness and saving them from a life of destructiveness and transforming them into a life of partial usefulness, it is scarcely possible to estimate the financial saving to the community. An untidy, destructive child is extremely unpleasant and very expensive to care for, but how much more unpleasant and how much more expensive to care for would he be were he permitted to reach adult life without the proper training to correct these habits. An institution for the feeble-minded without a school department and without the educational idea permeating the whole place would certainly be a very expensive institution to maintain.

The general entertainments at the assembly hall, the social hours at the buildings, together with outdoor and indoor games, such as basket ball, baseball and football, have given a great amount of pleasure to the girls and boys. Our corrections are based on a little world of activities. If a boy or girl has slipped up and for a short time has ceased to be a good citizen, the strongest reminder to him or her of his obligation is to deprive him of some of these various amusements, entertainments and activities in which he usually takes part.

As the teeth of the children coming to us were in very poor condition, the services of a dentist were required, and Ernest W. Gates, D.D.S., was employed in this capacity. His work has already begun to show in the way of alleviating distress that is caused by poor teeth and in the improvement of the general health of our children.

I wish to commend to your Board the excellent spirit that has been shown by officers and employees of the institution during the year. It gives me pleasure to state that they have shown loyalty and devotion to duty. I wish to call attention to the fact that in our employees we require the same qualifications that make for success in other vocations. We require that they possess unusual tact, great patience, devotion to duty and love for the unfortunate; in fact, the best qualities of heart and mind. To these employees we do not pay a wage commensurate with the kind of service required.

There is a great demand from the community that this school be

rapidly enlarged. That this demand may partially be met, I would recommend that the Legislature of 1912 be asked to make appropriation for the following purposes: namely, two dormitories to accommodate 210 inmates, one school building, one employees' home, a sum sufficient to remodel one of the old houses, and a sum sufficient to build a carriage and tool house. Before these new buildings can be occupied it will be necessary to enlarge our heating plant by the addition of one or more boilers, but as this work can be done in a few months, it would seem advisable not to ask for this money until next year. If the Legislature of 1912 grant the request for buildings, these buildings cannot be occupied before the fall of 1913, and this will give ample time to increase our heating plant. In connection with these recommendations, I wish to emphasize the great need of the school building, for without this building it will be absolutely impossible to give our inmates proper care. It is not possible to care for the feeble-minded without educating them; in fact, in order to properly care for their bodily needs it is necessary that the educational part of their training be begun immediately on their admission to the institution.

It is with pleasure that I report to your board that the general plant, including the water system, heating system, lighting system, laundry, kitchen and bakery, is working in a satisfactory manner, and that the buildings in which the children live are proving that they are most admirably adapted to the purpose for which they have been planned.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,

*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

—————

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1911:—

### CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1910, . . . . . \$473 35

#### *Receipts.*

##### *Institution Receipts.*

Board of inmates:—

Private, . . . . . \$51 57

Reimbursements, insane, . . . . . 220 13

—————  
\$271 70

Sales:—

Clothing and materials, . . . . . \$51 07

Farm, stable and grounds:—

Cows and calves, . . . . . 276 38

Hides, . . . . . 16 79

Sundries, . . . . . 1 90

—————  
346 14

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances, . . . . . \$31 68

Sundries, . . . . . 20 94

—————  
52 62

670 46

##### *Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.*

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1910, . . . . . \$1,093 53

Advance money (amount on hand November 30), . . . . . 5,000 00

Approved schedules of 1911, \$54,223 08

Less returned, . . . . . 21 80

—————  
54,201 28

60,294 81

Special appropriations, . . . . . 59,162 68

—————  
Total, . . . . . \$120,601 30

#### *Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . . \$670 46

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1910, . . . . . \$1,623 44

Eleven months' schedules, 1911, . . . . . 54,201 28

November advances, . . . . . 3,572 86

—————  
59,397 58

—————  
*Amount carried forward,* . . . . . \$60,068 04

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$60,068 04
Special appropriations:—			
Approved schedules,	\$59,162 68		
Less advances, last year's report,		56 56	
		<hr/>	\$59,106 12
November advances,			299 76
			<hr/>
			59,405 88
Balance Nov. 30, 1911:—			
In bank,			\$1,107 67
In office,			19 71
			<hr/>
			1,127 38
			<hr/>
Total,			\$120,601 30

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,		\$68,800 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),		61,972 70
		<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		\$6,827 30

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor:—			
General administration,		\$7,721 42	
Medical service,		3,770 33	
Ward service (male),		1,265 36	
Ward service (female),		6,586 15	
Repairs and improvements,		2,989 15	
Farm, stable and grounds,		3,893 94	
		<hr/>	\$26,226 35
Food:—			
Butter,		\$874 16	
Butterine,		421 78	
Beans,		558 64	
Bread and crackers,		16 24	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,		468 92	
Cheese,		36 81	
Flour,		2,243 19	
Fish,		437 67	
Fruit (dried and fresh),		530 34	
Meats,		2,941 79	
Molasses and syrup,		126 83	
Sugar,		947 62	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,		228 75	
Vegetables,		618 05	
Sundries,		371 65	
		<hr/>	10,822 44
Clothing and materials:—			
Boots, shoes and rubbers,		\$818 85	
Clothing,		1,253 03	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,		1,304 71	
Hats and caps,		19 28	
Leather and shoe findings,		136 32	
		<hr/>	3,532 19
			<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$40,580 98

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$40,580.98
Furnishings:—		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$724 28	
Brushes, brooms,	145 75	
Carpet, rugs, etc.,	152 22	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	288 06	
Furniture and upholstery,	558 95	
Kitchen furnishings,	286 06	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	165 89	
Sundries,	173 05	
	<hr/>	2,494 26
Heat, light and power:—		
Coal,	\$3,586 71	
Freight on coal,	1,253 79	
Oil,	121 52	
Sundries,	26 16	
	<hr/>	4,988 18
Repairs and improvements:—		
Cement, lime and plaster,	\$391 29	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	200 45	
Electrical work and supplies,	229 60	
Hardware,	426 55	
Lumber,	695 49	
Machinery, etc.,	15 63	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	740 21	
Plumbing, steam fitting, and supplies,	595 81	
Roofing and materials,	269 50	
Sundries,	17 83	
	<hr/>	3,582 36
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$186 41	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	302 08	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,787 45	
Hay, grain, etc.,	2,669 37	
Harnesses and repairs,	100 45	
Horses,	275 00	
Cows,	405 00	
Other live stock,	45 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	543 33	
Sundries,	177 47	
	<hr/>	6,491 56
Miscellaneous:—		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$51 57	
Chapel services and entertainments,	51 50	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	620 17	
Funeral expenses,	15 00	
Hose, etc.,	123 31	
Ice,	21 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	479 39	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	36 30	
Manual training supplies,	130 00	
Postage,	222 88	
Printing and printing supplies,	149 51	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	1,900 63	\$58,137.34

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,900 63	\$58,137 34
Miscellaneous—Con.		
Printing annual report,	44 92	
Return of runaways,	44 08	
Soap and laundry supplies,	441 17	
Stationery and office supplies,	181 54	
School books and school supplies,	201 73	
Travel and expenses (officials),	448 61	
Telephone and telegraph,	246 81	
Sundries,	325 87	
		<u>3,835 36</u>
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$61,972 70
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1910,		\$67,887 86
Appropriations for fiscal year,		13,000 00
		<u>\$80,887 86</u>
Total,		\$80,887 86
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$59,162 68	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	18 03	
		<u>59,180 71</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1911,		\$21,707 15

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$1,127 38	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):		
Maintenance,	\$3,572 86	
Specials,	299 76	
	<u>3,872 62</u>	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account		
November, 1911, schedule,	2,771 42	
	<u>\$7,771 42</u>	
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Schedule, of November bills,		\$7,771 42

## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 257.915.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$61,972.70.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$4.6208.  
 Receipts from sales, \$346.14.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0258.  
 All other institution receipts, \$324.32.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0242.

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Purchase of land, new construction and furnishings,	Acts 1906, chapter 508,	\$75,000 00	\$414 97	\$74,995 19	\$4 811
Two dormitories,	Acts 1907, chapter 555,	80,000 00	35 70	80,000 00	—
Service building,	Acts 1908, chapter 653,	33,000 00	368 90	32,996 39	3 611
Power house and mechanics' building,	Acts 1908, chapter 653,	35,000 00	1,117 14	34,993 88	6 121
Cow barn,	Acts 1908, chapter 653,	4,000 00	526 37	3,999 06	041
Extending electric lights,	Resolves 1910, chapter 80,	1,000 00	400 71	3,897 68	2 221
Custodial patients,	Resolves 1910, chapter 80,	65,000 00	42,987 94	49,956 24	15,044 76
House for employees,	Resolves 1910, chapter 149,	11,500 00	6,973 34	11,498 87	1 131
Sewerage and filter beds,	Resolves 1911, chapter 152,	13,000 00	6,337 61	6,337 61	6,662 39
		\$317,500 00	\$59,102 68	\$295,774 82	\$21,707 15

1 Reverting to the treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE,

*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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### ARTICLE I. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the trustees on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however*, that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE II.

Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each trustee.

### ARTICLE III.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees; and, in his absence, a chairman shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE IV.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the trustees on the requisition of the chairman, or of three members of the Board.

### ARTICLE V. — TRUSTEES.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a month. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum at any meeting to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property.

There shall be thorough visitations of the school by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole Board semi-annually at each of which a written account of the condition of the school shall be prepared, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held in December, as provided by chapter 211 of the Acts of the year 1905. At the annual meeting a full and detailed report shall be made of the condition of the school and all its affairs, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and a copy of the inventory required by law, which shall be laid before the Governor and Council on or before the third Wednesday in January, for the use of



the government, as provided in said chapter 211. The treasurer shall, at the same meeting, present to the trustees his annual report. Both reports shall be made up to the thirtieth day of November inclusive. The trustees shall audit the report of the treasurer and shall transmit it with their annual report to the Governor and Council. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE VI. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer and the superintendent with a copy of all votes of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by him.

#### ARTICLE VII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the trustees, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the school, and present the same to the trustees at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require.

#### ARTICLE IX. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the trustees, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held monthly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — Two trustees to visit the institution each month, and the Board to meet quarterly at the school.

The trustees making the monthly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of their visit and impressions.

They shall make report on the state and condition of the institution at the first regular meeting of the trustees subsequent to visit.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the trustees he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the trustees, and shall consult the trustees before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof; *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction,

etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessaries or proper indulgences.

He shall make monthly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRON.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations, as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

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## NOTICE.

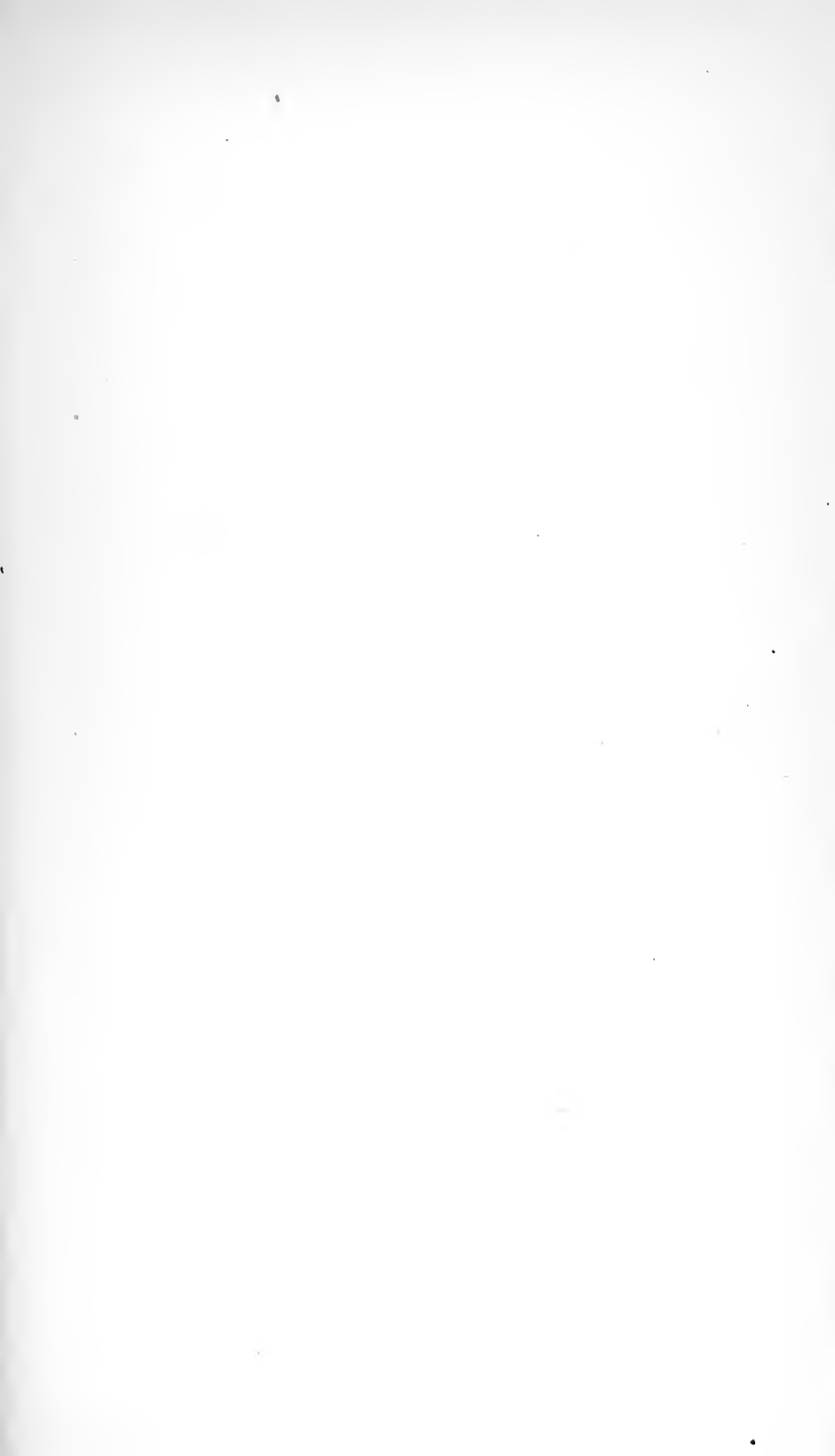
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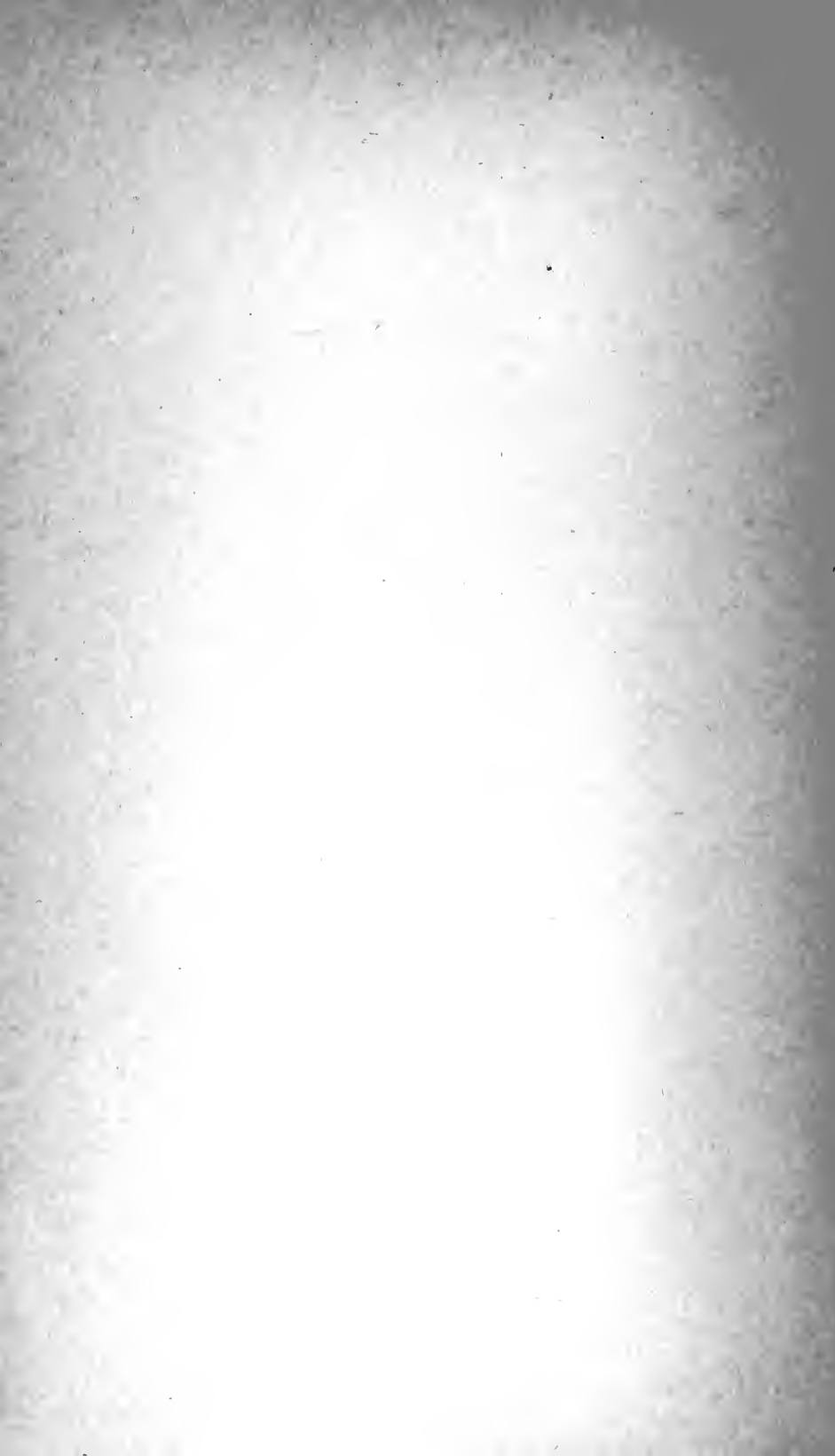
The Wrentham State School is located in the town of Wrentham, about one and one-quarter miles from the Wrentham station, on the Wrentham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The distance from Boston is twenty-six miles. Public carriages meet all trains.

Electric cars leave Mansfield, Foxborough, North Attleborough and Franklin every hour for Wrentham. Winter Street is the nearest point to the school on the Mansfield and Foxborough car line, and May Street is the nearest point to the school on the Franklin car line.

Packages sent to the children should be addressed to the Wrentham State School, with the child's name marked plainly on each package.







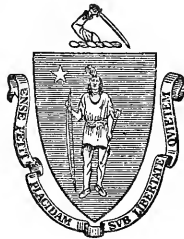
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING Nov. 30, 1912.



BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
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1913.

APPROVED BY  
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.



## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, . . . . .	11
REPORT OF THE TREASURER, . . . . .	15
BY-LAWS, . . . . .	20
RULES AND REGULATIONS, . . . . .	22
NOTICE, . . . . .	23



# TRUSTEES

OF THE

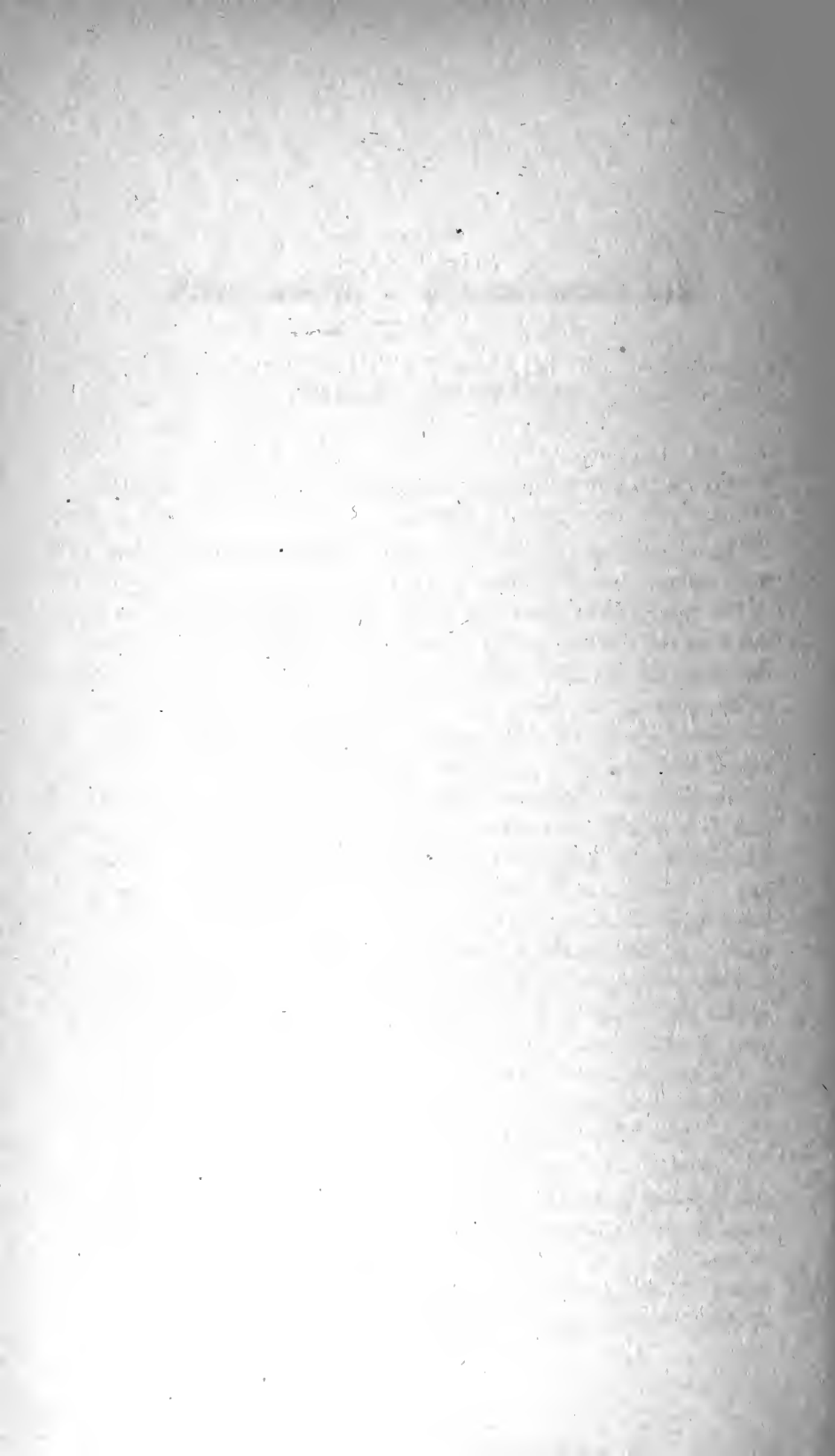
## WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	Brookline.
SUSANNA W. BERRY,	Nahant.
GEORGE W. GAY,	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	Beverly.
HARRY T. HAYWARD,	Franklin.

### OFFICERS FOR 1912-13.

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST W. GATES, D.M.D.,	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND,	<i>Stenographer and Bookkeeper.</i>
ELLEN R. HOLMES,	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
MAUDE E. GREELEY,	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
ZORAYDA M. LORIMER,	<i>Teacher.</i>
PEARL H. LITTLEFIELD,	<i>Teacher.</i>
GRACE E. MELVIN,	<i>Physical Instructor.</i>
HILDA A. WRIGHTSON,	<i>Training Teacher.</i>
BESSIE C. FRASER,	<i>Industrial Teacher.</i>
WILLIAM J. McCONNELL,	<i>Industrial Trainer.</i>
GLENN W. ADAMS,	<i>Industrial Trainer.</i>
DORA M. LUNT,	<i>Matron at Cottage C.</i>
AGNES S. BACON,	<i>Matron at Cottage E.</i>
BERTHA M. HAYWARD,	<i>Matron at Cottage A.</i>
SUSAN CLAPP,	<i>Matron at Farm.</i>
LEONARD T. MORRISON,	<i>Supervisor at Farm.</i>
IRA A. BENNETT,	<i>Engineer.</i>
T. FREDERICK W. BOYD,	<i>Carpenter.</i>



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of  
Insanity.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School herewith respectfully submit their sixth annual report.

The past year has been a busy one at the school. The development of the institution has gone steadily on in accordance with the plans so carefully worked out at its inception. The health of the inmates has been good. There have been no epidemics nor severe accidents. The inmates have been kept busy as heretofore, and hence are, as a rule, contented and happy.

The sewerage system has been in operation nearly a year and has given much satisfaction. The water supply continues to be all that can be desired. The dormitory which had been finished but not occupied at the time of issuing the last report was speedily filled to repletion, and has proved to be satisfactory in every respect. It affords accommodation for 135 girls, and brings the number of inmates of the institution to upwards of 400. Many applicants, however, have been refused admission to the school for lack of room.

The buildings for which appropriations were made by the last Legislature are under construction, and it is hoped will be ready for use next fall. They comprise two dormitories accommodating 210 inmates, a school building, a home for employees, a carriage and tool house and the renovation of one of the old cottages that came to us with the land. These buildings will add materially to the capacity and efficiency of the school. The number of inmates will thereby be increased to 610, which is about 40 per cent. of the estimated capacity of the fully developed institution.

The trustees now feel justified in asserting that the first stage in the development of the Wrentham State School has been successfully accomplished. Nearly 500 acres of land have been purchased with several buildings thereon, most of which have been utilized in some manner, thereby saving the expense of new ones. Five brick dormitories and a farm group for boys have been erected, or are under way, also three homes for employees', a power house, laundry building, school building and service building, containing kitchen, bakery, storeroom, etc. Hay and cow barns, a silo, piggery and other smaller buildings necessary to a large, workable farm have been built and are in successful operation. A great amount of work has been done, largely by the inmates of the school, in clearing the land of rocks, stones and brush, in ditching, draining and filling low lands, setting out fruit and other trees and removing old walls, fences, etc. The school is well established upon a firm and sensible foundation. It is to be hoped and expected that the development so well begun may be steadily continued to the full completion of the institution.

Before the two dormitories now under construction can be opened for the children, the power house must be enlarged to accommodate more boilers, as the present ones are already taxed to their limit compatible with safety. This extension can readily be carried out, as the original plans anticipated the need, and provision for the same was made accordingly.

The service building must also be enlarged to accommodate other inmates than those that will come from the buildings under construction. An office building for housing the administrative activities of the school is very much needed. One of the original cottages is now being used for that purpose, but it has been outgrown. Not only that, but it is ill-arranged and is not in a convenient location. It is better suited for other purposes than an office building and should be utilized for other purposes.

The completion of the school building, now under way, will relieve the laundry building of the classes now being held therein, thus permitting the entire building to be used for its original purpose, which is very essential.

By reason of the large number of feeble-minded in the Commonwealth who need and who seek entrance to this school, it is very

essential that three more dormitories should be erected in the near future. One building is required for the custodial cases, *i.e.*, for those committed to the institution by the courts, and two for the school, or voluntary classes, who are admitted upon the request of parents, guardians or other interested parties. The appropriations for these dormitories should be made at the coming session of the Legislature, as from eighteen to twenty-four months must necessarily elapse after the funds are in hand before the buildings can be made ready for use. These three dormitories would furnish accommodations for 350 inmates, thus raising our numbers to 960. They are very much needed for the welfare of the children as well as for the community.

It is estimated that there are 150,000 feeble-minded persons in this country to-day, who need institutional care and discipline, not alone for their own welfare, but for that of the communities in which they live, as well as for that of future generations. Twenty-three States have public institutions for the care of these unfortunates. Three States have more than one such school, and Massachusetts is among that number. Twenty-four States have neither public nor private institutions for the feeble-minded. Massachusetts has between 6,000 and 7,000 of this class of defectives within its borders, and less than a third of them are in the two schools established for these defectives. This state of affairs calls for prompt and effective measures for relief.

The science of eugenics, which has to do with the improvement of the race through better breeding, is still engaging the attention of many able minds. Thus far their efforts have resulted in calling attention to the vital importance of the subject and to the desirability of preventing, so far as may be, the procreation of the unfit in the community. Laws designed to accomplish this result through surgical measures have been enacted in eight States as follows: New York, New Jersey, California, Indiana, Iowa, Utah, Connecticut and Washington. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to justify an opinion as to the practical value of the statutes.

In view of the pressing need of more accommodation for the care of the feeble-minded in this State, and also in view of the ever-increasing demand on the part of the public for such facilities, and in accordance with the wise and long-established policy of the Commonwealth in the care of its dependents, the trustees of

the Wrentham State School feel it incumbent on them to urge upon the Legislature the great importance of making further appropriations for the enlargement of this institution as early as possible and for reasons already stated.

After long and careful consideration the trustees recommend to the Legislature that appropriations be made as follows:—

1. Extension of power house for more boilers, extension of distributing mains, etc., \$28,000.

2. Enlargement of service building, giving employees' dining room, new oven, more storage room and rooms for additional employees, \$25,000.

3. Office building, \$21,000.

4. Three dormitories (one custodial, \$72,000, two school buildings, \$100,000), \$172,000.

5. Three homes for employees, \$43,500.

6. Laundry equipment, \$2,000.

7. Stone crusher, boiler and steam drill, \$2,750. Total requisitions, \$294,250.

The above recommended extensions will bring the capacity of the school up to 960 inmates, and will go far towards relieving the urgent needs of the community. It is to be hoped that these recommendations may meet with approval, and that immediate action in accordance therewith may be taken by your honorable bodies.

In closing this report the trustees must be permitted to again express their appreciation of the singularly efficient services of the superintendent, and to assure the officers and employees of the school that their services during the past year merit high commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD,  
ELLERTON JAMES,  
GEORGE W. GAY,  
SUSANNA BERRY,  
MARY STEWART SCOTT,  
PATRICK J. LYNCH,  
HARRY T. HAYWARD,

*Trustees.*



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you this annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1911,	275
Number absent Nov. 30, 1911,	10
Admissions during the year,	180
Discharges,	21
Deaths,	9
Number absent Nov. 30, 1912,	21
Number present Nov. 30, 1912,	414

Of the 414 present, 189 are males and 225 are females.

Each of the deaths were caused from one of the following causes: diabetes, meningitis, pulmonary embolism, congenital mental and physical defect, endocarditis, lobar pneumonia, facial erysipelas, pyæmia and heart failure.

The year just closed has been a busy one, and therefore interesting both to the officers and inmates. The health of the institution has been good. While it is generally considered that the feeble-minded have poor health, yet under institutional care, where their habits of life are so carefully supervised, this is not so apparent. While as a class they are not robust, yet their average health is fairly even and compares quite favorably with that of the general health in the community.

The improvements have been carried forward during the year. A steam-heating plant has been installed in the farm dormitories, adding much to the comfort of the farm boys and reducing the danger from fire that existed when the rooms were heated by stoves. Power machines have been installed in the sewing room, making the work here less laborious, and also materially increasing the efficiency of the department. A good piggery has been built and the water pipe laid to this building. Quite a large tract of land has been graded and seeded around the new buildings. Grano-

lithic walks have been built to the A building and employees' home. A new floor has been laid in the horse stable. Several acres of land have been brought under cultivation and 6,000 feet of drain tile have been laid. Every year the farm is becoming more valuable, not only in real estate and the good crops it produces, but is the one most valuable educational asset in the development of the boys.

The growth of our community is most interesting to the inmates. The older ones are all interested in preparing for the reception of the children when the new buildings are opened. The girls, especially, are interested in the final cleaning of the buildings and in the preparation of the bedding, table linen and clothing. The boys are interested in assisting with the construction of the buildings and in the many incidentals as the buildings near completion, such as moving furniture, grading and building walks, and, best of all, by so doing they are building themselves into stronger, healthier, happier boys.

I am pleased to be able to report to you that although our institution is new, we have been able to carry forward the school and industrial work in a manner that is in keeping with the long-established custom that has prevailed in Massachusetts in the care and treatment of the feeble-minded, and to-day we have only nine inmates in the institution that are not receiving instruction. These are helpless nursery cases.

Early in the year the new building for girls was opened, and in a very short time it was filled beyond its capacity. By having our school and industrial activities well organized, we were able to admit these 150 girls and merge them into the school life without causing any disturbance in our organization. Most of these cases coming to us have been great problems in the community. It would be but reasonable to expect that they might be problems in the institution, but such is not the case. It is only the exception that becomes the problem in the institution. Most of them settle down to be helpful and therefore happy.

What has wrought this change? Is it that the bad influences have been eliminated from their lives? Partially. Is it that they are constantly under supervision? Partially. But what has been the great factor in producing this change? It is that some avenue has been found whereby they can give expression to

the best impulses and emotions that are within their feeble lives. It would be useless to bring the feeble-minded together into institutions if the latter were not veritable little worlds of activities, where the human can give expression in some tangible form to the pent-up good desires and emotions that have not hitherto found a place for expression.

In the institutional world, perhaps for the first time, he or she, as the case may be, has found some one who can take time to understand him. He is not so slow here but that some one else is slower. He is just as good looking as his neighbor and better than some. He can be social, perhaps, for the first time in his life. Some one is interested in the little story he tells, and some one has a little story to tell him. Quite like the rest of us, each day he mingles with those who know more than he does, and with those who know less. In the schools he no longer drags along at the rear of his class, but stands well up, perhaps in the middle of the class. He has the opportunity of selecting his chums and friends. He can cook, darn, sew, clean. He can dance, sing, play baseball, tennis, basket ball and other organized games. He can care for live stock and drive horses. He can plow, plant, hoe, cultivate and harvest crops. He can dig trenches, excavate basements for new buildings and assist in their erection. He can adopt, care for, nurse and love the helpless and feeble child.

Custodial care for the feeble-minded, therefore, means much more than housing. It means the developing, organizing and equipping of a little world in which normal beings could live and be happy. This means a heavy initial expense, and a continued heavy expense, but it costs less to do things well with the feeble-minded than to do them poorly. It costs less to maintain a world of activities than to maintain one of idleness, as the many hands are kept busy doing useful things instead of destroying property. It costs less to provide good food than poor food because it is much more economical to maintain a healthy population than it is to maintain a hospital population; and then the same care and interest that provides a good dietary insures against waste, and secures the best, most nutritious and economical food supplies. It costs less to clothe well than to clothe poorly because with the largest part of our population a pride for that which looks well can be fostered, and a certain amount of interest in the

care of clothing and the person can be stimulated. It costs less to have attractive surroundings, as our children can be taught to care for that which has a pleasing appearance, when it would be impossible to teach them to have any regard for that which appeals not to the normal sense of the beautiful.

There is a strong demand by the community that the feeble-minded be given institutional care, and consequently the demand is that this institution be rapidly enlarged. In order that the school may partially meet this demand, I would recommend that the incoming Legislature be asked to make appropriations for the following purposes: three dormitories to accommodate 350 children; three small homes to accommodate 66 employees; the enlargement of the power house so that it will accommodate four boilers, and the installation of two boilers, together with the steam, water and electric light mains, for the development of the north side of the institution; the building of an employees' dining room, more storage space, the installation of another oven and cooking utensils, in connection with the service building, all adequate to care for a population of 1,200 inmates; an office building suitable for the transaction of the business of a fully developed institution; a sum sufficient for installing additional laundry machinery; and a sum sufficient to purchase a stone crusher, steam drill and boiler. In reference to the last item I wish to say that the institution has now reached a stage in its development when good roads are much needed. There is a ledge on the grounds which would furnish good trap rock for the building of these roads, and much of this work could be done during the winter months by the boys' labor and the farm teams.

Again it gives me great pleasure to call to your attention the splendid loyal spirit and high ideals that have characterized for another year the work of the officers, teachers and successful attendants of the school.

I cannot close this report without expressing my sincere thanks to you, as a Board and individually, for your wise counsel, your attentive consideration and your kindly appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,  
*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1911,	. . . . .	\$1,127 38
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Reimbursements, insane,	. . . . .	\$492 89
Sales:—		
Clothing and materials,	. . . . .	\$24 54
Miscellaneous,	. . . . .	1 00
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves,	. . . . .	42 00
Hides,	. . . . .	7 16
	<u>                    </u>	74 70
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	. . . . .	\$44 17
Sundries,	. . . . .	23 81
	<u>                    </u>	67 98
		<u>635 57</u>
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1911,	. . . . .	\$2,771 42
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	. . . . .	6,500 00
Approved schedules of 1912,	. . . . .	68,541 16
	<u>                    </u>	77,812 58
Special appropriations,	. . . . .	52,295 08
		<u>77,812 58</u>
Total,	. . . . .	\$131,870 61
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,	. . . . .	\$635 57
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1911,	. . . . .	\$4,198 56
Eleven months' schedules, 1912,	. . . . .	68,541 16
November advances,	. . . . .	4,741 65
	<u>                    </u>	77,481 37
Amount carried forward,	. . . . .	\$78,116 94

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$78,116 94
Special appropriations:—			
Approved schedules,	\$52,295 08		
Less advances, last year's report,	299 76		
		\$51,995 32	
November advances,		332 56	
			52,327 88
Balance Nov. 30, 1912:—			
In bank,		\$1,358 47	
In office,		67 32	
			1,425 79
Total,			\$131,870 61

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,		\$81,500 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),		77,152 63
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		\$4,347 37

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor:—			
General administration,		\$9,292 38	
Medical service,		4,874 33	
Ward service (male),		1,070 46	
Ward service (female),		9,957 76	
Repairs and improvements,		3,083 35	
Farm, stable and grounds,		3,678 85	
			\$31,957 13
Food:—			
Butter,		\$946 71	
Butterine,		900 09	
Beans,		821 41	
Bread and crackers,		19 94	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,		792 69	
Cheese,		49 70	
Flour,		3,437 65	
Fish,		765 33	
Fruit (dried and fresh),		781 91	
Meats,		3,866 65	
Molasses and syrup,		160 86	
Sugar,		1,489 72	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,		300 32	
Vegetables,		556 16	
Sundries,		643 14	
			15,532 28
Clothing and materials:—			
Boots, shoes and rubbers,		\$790 78	
Clothing,		406 51	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,		1,661 70	
Hats and caps,		15 17	
Leather and shoe findings,		270 15	
Sundries,		4 42	
			3,148 73
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$50,638 14

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$50,638 14
<b>Furnishings:—</b>		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$1,246 42	
Brushes, brooms,	167 51	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	241 80	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	262 66	
Furniture and upholstery,	827 96	
Kitchen furnishings,	342 71	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	19 02	
Sundries,	169 00	
	<hr/>	3,277 08
<b>Heat, light and power:—</b>		
Coal,	\$3,363 94	
Freight on coal,	1,711 65	
Oil,	46 91	
Sundries,	20 62	
	<hr/>	5,143 12
<b>Repairs and improvements:—</b>		
Brick,	\$17 66	
Cement, lime and plaster,	138 91	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	49 87	
Electrical work and supplies,	370 02	
Hardware,	492 18	
Lumber,	925 71	
Machinery, etc.,	1,079 11	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	706 68	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	715 39	
Roofing and materials,	42 79	
Sundries,	72 53	
	<hr/>	4,610 85
<b>Farm, stable and grounds:—</b>		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$222 27	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	149 14	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,207 43	
Hay, grain, etc.,	3,475 69	
Harnesses and repairs,	262 30	
Horses,	300 00	
Cows,	665 00	
Other live stock,	55 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	504 90	
Sundries,	806 07	
	<hr/>	8,647 80
<b>Miscellaneous:—</b>		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$54 70	
Entertainments,	84 91	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	838 72	
Funeral expenses,	55 00	
Hose, etc.,	41 38	
Ice,	71 69	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	396 87	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	201 10	
Manual training supplies,	451 05	
Postage,	249 98	
Printing and printing supplies,	184 51	
Printing annual report,	52 45	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$2,682 36	\$72,316 99

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$2,682 36	\$72,316 99
Miscellaneous — <i>Con.</i>			
Return of runaways,		77 34	
Soap and laundry supplies,		476 06	
Stationery and office supplies,		192 70	
School books and school supplies,		238 04	
Travel and expenses (officials),		462 16	
Telephone and telegraph,		342 31	
Sundries,		364 67	
		<hr/>	4,835 64
Total expenses for maintenance,			\$77,152 63

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,			\$21,707 15
Appropriations for fiscal year,			155,100 00
			<hr/>
Total,			\$176,807 15
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$52,295 08		
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	60 36		
		<hr/>	52,355 44
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,			\$124,451 71

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

<i>Resources.</i>			
Cash on hand,		\$1,425 79	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—			
Maintenance,	\$4,741 65		
Specials,	332 56		
		<hr/>	5,074 21
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account of November, 1912, schedule,		2,111 47	
		<hr/>	\$8,611 47
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Schedule of November bills,			\$8,611 47

## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 381.4371.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$77,152.63.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$3.8898.  
 Receipts from sales, \$74.70.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.00376.  
 All other institution receipts, \$560.87.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0282.

## INDUSTRIES FUND.

Appropriation,		\$300 00	
Receipts credited,		—	
		<hr/>	\$300 00
Expenditures,			—
		<hr/>	\$300 00
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,			\$300 00



*Special Appropriations.*

ОБЪЕКТ.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Custodial patients, . . . . .	Resolves 1910, chapter 149, . . . . .	\$65,000 00	\$15,040 20	\$64,995 44	\$4 56 <sup>1</sup>
Sewerage and filter beds, . . . . .	Resolves 1911, chapter 152, . . . . .	13,000 00	6,606 59	12,944 20	55 80 <sup>1</sup>
Two dormitories, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95, . . . . .	98,000 00	16,927 91	16,927 91	81,072 09
School house and assembly hall, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95, . . . . .	41,500 00	7,591 82	7,591 82	33,908 18
Employees' house, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95, . . . . .	12,500 00	6,047 85	6,047 85	6,452 15
Remodeling Hurley house, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95, . . . . .	1,500 00	44 71	44 71	1,455 29
Carriage and tool house, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95, . . . . .	1,600 00	36 00	36 00	1,564 00
		\$233,100 00	\$52,295 08	\$108,587 93	\$124,451 71

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,  
*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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### ARTICLE I. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the trustees on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however*, that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE II.

Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each trustee.

### ARTICLE III.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees; and, in his absence, a chairman shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE IV.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the trustees on the requisition of the chairman, or of three members of the Board.

### ARTICLE V. — TRUSTEES.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a month. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum at any meeting to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property.

There shall be thorough visitations of the school by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole Board semi-annually at each of which a written account of the condition of the school shall be prepared, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held in December, as provided by chapter 211 of the Acts of the year 1905. At the annual meeting a full and detailed report shall be made of the condition of the school and all its affairs, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and a copy of the inventory required by law, which shall be laid before the Governor and Council on or before the third Wednesday in January, for the use of

the government, as provided in said chapter 211. The treasurer shall, at the same meeting, present to the trustees his annual report. Both reports shall be made up to the thirtieth day of November inclusive. The trustees shall audit the report of the treasurer and shall transmit it with their annual report to the Governor and Council. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE VI. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer and the superintendent with a copy of all votes of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by him.

#### ARTICLE VII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the trustees, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the school, and present the same to the trustees at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require.

#### ARTICLE IX. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the trustees, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held monthly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — Two trustees to visit the institution each month, and the Board to meet quarterly at the school.

The trustees making the monthly visit shall examine the state of the institution: the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of their visit and impressions.

They shall make report on the state and condition of the institution at the first regular meeting of the trustees subsequent to visit.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the trustees he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the trustees, and shall consult the trustees before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof; *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction,

etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessaries or proper indulgences.

He shall make monthly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRON.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations, as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

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## NOTICE.

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The Wrentham State School is located in the town of Wrentham, about one and one-quarter miles from the Wrentham station, on the Wrentham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The distance from Boston is twenty-six miles. Public carriages meet all trains.

Electric cars leave Mansfield, Foxborough, North Attleborough and Franklin every hour for Wrentham. Winter Street is the nearest point to the school on the Mansfield and Foxborough car line, and May Street is the nearest point to the school on the Franklin car line.

Packages sent to the children should be addressed to the Wrentham State School, with the child's name marked plainly on each package.



# SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1913.



BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
32 DERNE STREET.

1914.

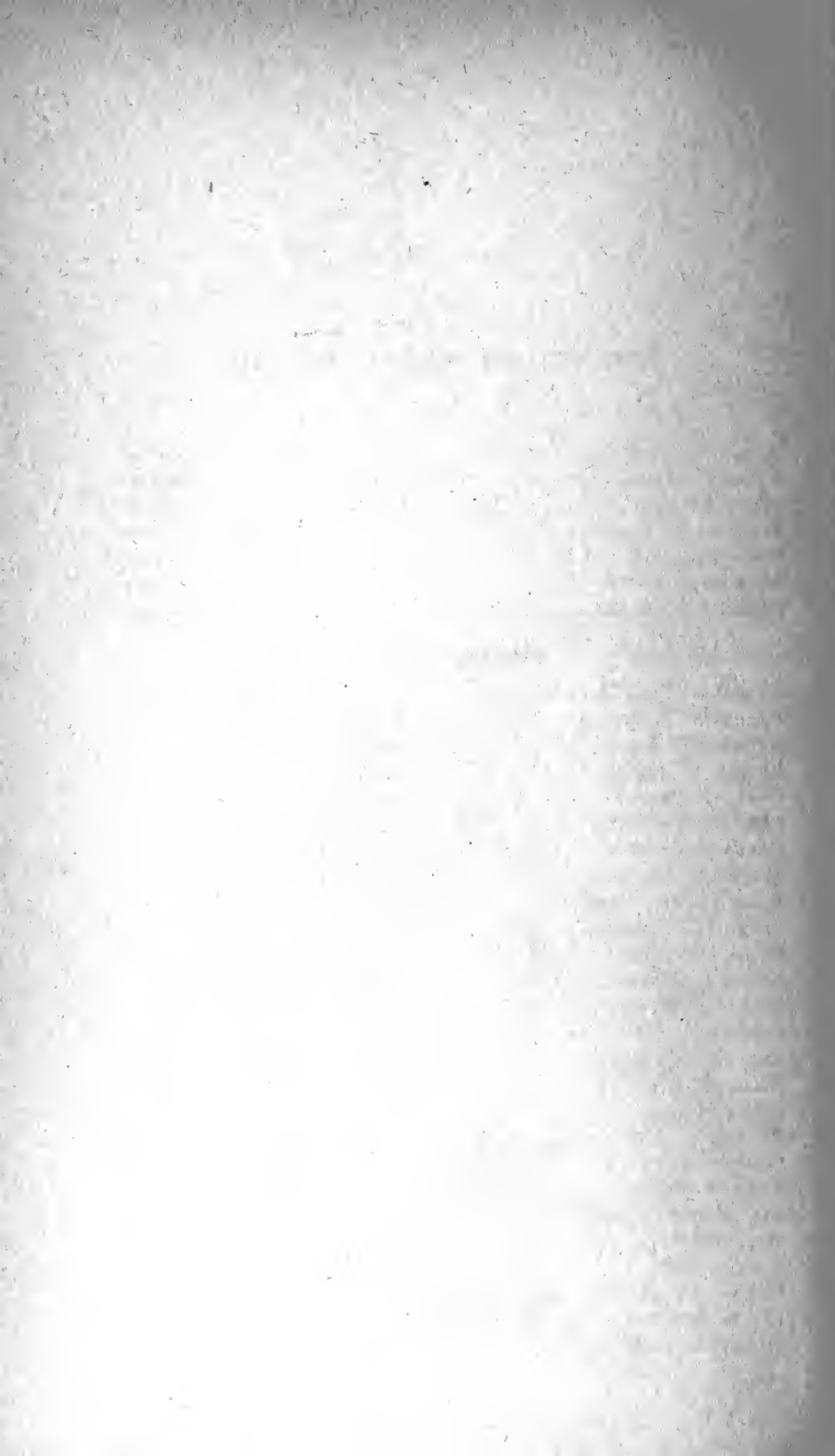
APPROVED BY  
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.



## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, . . . . .	12
REPORT OF THE TREASURER, . . . . .	16
VALUATION, . . . . .	22
BY-LAWS, . . . . .	23
RULES AND REGULATIONS, . . . . .	25
NOTICE, . . . . .	26



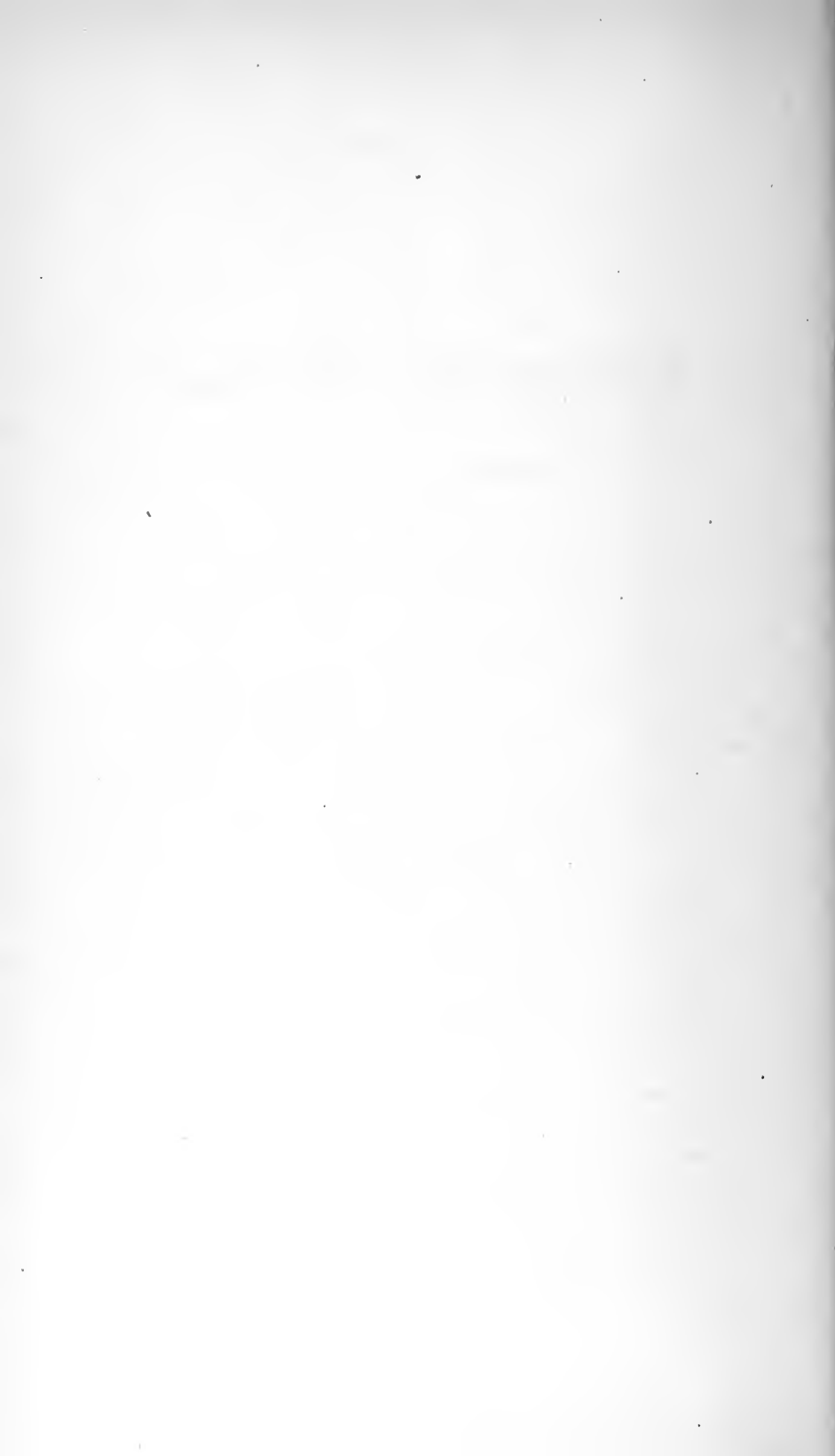
TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	Brookline.
SUSANNA W. BERRY,	Nahant.
GEORGE W. GAY, M.D.,	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	Beverly.
HERBERT PARSONS,	Boston.

**OFFICERS FOR 1913-14.**

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
EUDORA W. FAXON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST W. GATES, D.M.D.,	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND,	<i>Bookkeeper and Stenographer.</i>
TERESE G. CURRY,	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
MAUDE E. GREELEY,	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
ZORAYDA M. LORIMER,	<i>Teacher.</i>
PEARL H. LITTLEFIELD,	<i>Teacher.</i>
HILDA GRAVESON,	<i>Teacher.</i>
GRACE E. MELVIN,	<i>Physical Instructor.</i>
GRACE E. WYMAN,	<i>Music Teacher.</i>
GENEVA C. SMITH,	<i>Domestic Science Teacher.</i>
NATHALIE CUTLER,	<i>Sloyd Teacher.</i>
HILDA A. WRIGHTSON,	<i>Training Teacher.</i>
EDITH MOORE,	<i>Industrial Teacher.</i>
WILLIAM J. McCONNELL,	<i>Industrial Trainer.</i>
AUGUSTA L. SEELEY,	<i>Matron at Cottage C.</i>
AGNES S. BACON,	<i>Matron at Cottage E.</i>
BERTHA M. HAYWARD,	<i>Matron at Cottage A.</i>
SUSIE DOREY,	<i>Matron at Cottage B.</i>
SUSAN CLAPP,	<i>Matron at Farm.</i>
HERBERT T. HATCH,	<i>Farm Foreman.</i>
IRA A. BENNETT,	<i>Engineer.</i>
T. FREDERICK W. BOYD,	<i>Carpenter.</i>



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of Insanity.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School herewith respectfully submit their seventh annual report.

During the past year the school has made rapid progress in all directions. Its various activities have been pursued with intelligent vigor. The health of the inmates has been good. As usual much work has been done by them in raising the crops, caring for the live stock, clearing waste land, making preparations for new buildings, and in doing the thousand and one things necessary upon a large farm. In accordance with our fundamental principles of management the inmates are fed well, treated well, looked after carefully in every respect, and are kept busy in some way all the time. When not sleeping and eating, their lives are spent at work, play or in school. As a result of this régime, the community is peaceful, happy and useful.

Our waiting list is still large and constantly increasing. Our dormitories are crowded to their utmost capacity. In fact they are overcrowded. This condition is permitted for the reason that in the opinion of the trustees and superintendent these children are much better off even in our overcrowded buildings than they would be in the community whence they came. The demand for more accommodations is insistent and increasing.

The two dormitories for which appropriations were made in 1912 are ready for occupancy. They will furnish room for 210 inmates, thereby raising our number to 610. The actual number received will doubtless reach 650 in a short time by reason of the urgent demand for admission.

The school building is finished and occupied and serves its purpose admirably. With the present system of rotating classes, it will afford the necessary accommodation for the school for a long time to come. The completion of this building releases that portion of the laundry hitherto used for the school purposes, thereby giving us the much needed room in the laundry.

The Legislature of 1913 made appropriations for three dormitories to accommodate 350 inmates, three homes for 66 employees, a much needed office building, also for enlargement of the power house to accommodate more boilers, etc., for extension of service building, giving additional rooms for employees, a larger dining room and storage room, a new oven, etc. All of these buildings and alterations are under way and will probably be ready for use in the latter part of next year or early in 1915.

From the fact that accommodations for 210 inmates were made in 1912, that accommodations for 350 more are under way in 1913, and that the trustees are herein asking your honorable bodies for appropriations for buildings to accommodate 360 in 1914, it would seem that the institution is being developed with reasonable rapidity. The school is only seven years old. The buildings completed and under way will accommodate nearly 1,000 inmates, and should the appropriations asked for 1914 be granted, the number of inmates will reach to about 1,350. This rapid and satisfactory development is largely due to the wise and liberal appropriations of the legislatures. It is hoped and expected that the good work may go on to the full completion of the institution.

A conservative estimate places the number of feeble-minded persons in the State at between 6,000 and 7,000. A very large proportion of them should be segregated in schools and colonies especially prepared for that purpose. It goes without saying that a limited number of these unfortunates can be well cared

for by parents and friends and therefore do not need to be taken in charge of the State. This number, however, is insignificant in comparison with those who do need State aid, not only for their own sake but for the good of the community at large. These children are infinitely better off in the feeble-minded schools than they can be elsewhere. Such is the unanimous opinion of all who know anything about the matter. As time goes on and experience increases, this fact is more and more apparent. Hence it would seem to be the duty of the proper authorities to take timely notice of the existing conditions and make suitable provisions for this large class of deserving unfortunates in our midst in the near future along the lines so well laid out in the past.

The Wrentham State School has by no means reached its limit of development. The original plans of the institution will permit of accommodations for several hundred more inmates than are to be provided for in the buildings now in process of construction. By the purchase of adjoining land the school can be enlarged to any extent. There is an administrative limit to the school, however, beyond which it would be unwise to go. The present plant can be increased to accommodate about 1,500 inmates. Whether it would be practicable to exceed that limit, is a matter for careful consideration.

It goes without saying that this school should be developed to its full extent, whatever that may be, as speedily as possible. Accommodations for a large number of applicants upon our waiting list can be furnished here much more readily and economically than would be possible in a new school. This fact is self-evident and requires no arguments to sustain it.

Probably less than half of the deserving feeble-minded persons in the Commonwealth can be cared for in the two schools already established, even when the Wrentham School is fully completed. This fact together with the opinion that from three to five years will be required in which to select a site, prepare plans and erect new buildings convinces the trustees that the time has arrived when active measures should be taken for the establishment of a third school for these people similar to those already in existence here. Such action should

in no way interfere with the completion of this school. It should simply continue the present activities so well inaugurated seven years ago. Judicious measures will develop this school to its full capacity before another school can be made ready to receive inmates. The trustees of the Wrentham State School would respectfully call your attention to the foregoing suggestions as the result of their mature deliberations.

By reason of the urgent and increasing demand for more accommodations for the care of the feeble-minded in the Commonwealth, as shown by our large waiting list, and in accordance with the State's wise custom of making reasonable provision for the care of its needy charges, the trustees respectfully ask for the following appropriations for the coming year for the purposes herein indicated: —

1. Two dormitories, to accommodate 210 inmates, . . . . .	\$102,000
2. Hospital building, to accommodate 75 (the same to be used for dormitory purposes when not needed for patients), . . . . .	60,000
3. Farm colony, to accommodate 50, . . . . .	25,000
4. Two homes for employees, to accommodate 44, . . . . .	29,000
5. Officers' home, to accommodate 21 officers and teachers, including kitchen, dining room, etc., . . . . .	34,000
6. Cow barn and silo, for 40 cows, . . . . .	4,500
7. Spur track, coal trestle at power house, . . . . .	29,329
8. Stone crusher and steam drill, . . . . .	2,500
9. Vegetable cellar and storage, . . . . .	4,800
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$291,129

As stated above, these additions would bring our inmates to 1,320 or 1,350, thereby approaching a reasonable limit to the full development of the school with the present amount of land in our possession.

The trustees also ask that there may be printed 1,500 annual reports instead of 1,000, as the demand from the public for copies of these reports greatly exceeds the present supply.

In conclusion, it may be said that the general condition of the school is most satisfactory. The officers and employees are loyal to the management, faithful in their duties and interested in their work. The result is efficiency and harmony. This is



due in no small degree to the wise and untiring supervision of our able superintendent. The trustees deeply appreciate his valuable services.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD, *Chairman.*

ELLERTON JAMES, *Secretary.*

MARY STEWART SCOTT.

SUSANNA W. BERRY.

GEORGE W. GAY.

PATRICK J. LYNCH.

HERBERT PARSONS.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you this annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1913.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1912,	414
Number absent Nov. 30, 1912,	21
Admissions during the year,	42
Discharges,	22
Deaths,	3
Number absent Nov. 30, 1913,	10
Number present Nov. 30, 1913,	441

Of the 441 present, 195 are males and 246 are females.

Each of the deaths was due to one of the following causes: peritonitis, organic brain disease, chronic nephritis.

The general health of our population has been good. The prime factors that have the most to do in determining the health of any community are controlled by the institution. They are these three: the milk supply, the water supply and the sewage disposal. The milk is all produced by our own herd under sanitary conditions which makes the milk equal to certified milk. The water supply comes from driven wells in 30 feet of gravel, from a remote wooded section 1 mile from the institution. The sewage is disposed of by a modern filtration plant. In addition to these factors the buildings are so constructed as to give the maximum amount of sunlight in all rooms, and the ventilating system is most liberal indeed.

All school classes, industries and occupations are arranged with a view of giving our children the maximum amount of outdoor life. With the good food that is provided, regular hours prescribed and the social life that is arranged for our

children, it seems that every requisite is furnished for good health.

The children's teeth are receiving attention by our dentist, who spends one day a week at the school. The very first attention that many children coming to the school need is the care of their teeth. The children's eyes are also being well cared for. Their eyes are examined and glasses provided when necessary.

Dr. Eudora Faxon has been appointed to the medical staff. Four teachers have been added to the teaching staff, and our schools are well organized. In the schools the children are taught reading, geography, history, arithmetic, sloyd, music (both instrumental and vocal), cooking and table service, dumb-bell exercises, swinging of clubs, Swedish and gymnastic exercises, folk and social dances and games. We have taught our children to play more than 200 different games. To foster the play instinct, and in order that it may permeate the whole institution, two hours a week are given by the gymnastic teacher to the teaching of the employees the different games suitable for the children.

In the industrial classes the children are taught weaving, making lace, basketry, crocheting, netting, brass work, leather work, knitting, sewing, dressmaking, rug making, brush making, shoe repairing and painting. Each child is taught as many or few of these occupations as he is capable of learning. When the various occupations connected with our farm, laundry and domestic departments are considered in connection with our school and industrial classes, it is clearly seen that there is something that every boy and girl can do.

Evening classes are held for our adult boys and girls in gymnastic work, fancy work, brass work, leather work and basketry. The teachers spend one evening each week socially at the different cottages. This is one of our methods for disseminating the school spirit throughout the institution.

The farm department remains our greatest asset in caring for the older boys. The boys consider it the greatest promotion that can be conferred on them to be transferred to the farm department. It would be impossible to care for the adult boys without the resources and activities that the farm pro-

vides. During the vacation period in the summer the smaller boys are delighted with the opportunity of working in the vegetable gardens. Besides being the one most valuable educational department for our boys, the farm is the most practical department, as it provides fresh milk and vegetables, which are so important in the institution dietary.

The year just closed has been a busy one not only in the ordinary activities and occupations of our institutional life but a vast amount of extra work has been placed on the organization in the furnishing and occupancy of the new buildings, the assembling and organizing of suitable employees, and the many details necessary to the reception of 200 inmates. I am glad to say, however, that the organization has responded most cheerfully to this increased responsibility.

The buildings for which money was appropriated by the Legislature of 1912, consisting of one employees' home, two dormitories and a school building, are completed and will be opened December 1. The employees' home is already occupied. The dormitories are first class in every respect, and the school building is well designed to meet the needs of our children.

As the need for increasing the accommodations for the feeble-minded is apparent, it seems wise that this institution should be forwarded fairly rapidly towards its maximum capacity, and I would therefore recommend that the Legislature of 1914 be requested to make appropriations for the following purposes:—

Two dormitories, to accommodate 210 inmates.

One hospital, to accommodate 75 patients.

One farm colony, to accommodate 50 additional boys.

One officers' home, suitable for the accommodation of assistant physicians, officers and teachers.

Two employees' homes.

A spur track from the railroad to the power house.

Cow stable and silo.

Vegetable storehouse.

Stone crusher.

Regarding the above recommendations for legislation, will say that the dormitories, farm group and hospital are for the accommodation of more inmates. The hospital can be built in four distinct units, so that it will be possible to take care of the

adult male and female, nursery cases and children all in separate groups. The officers' and employees' homes will properly house the increasing number of employees required to care for the children. With a spur track the coal can be delivered at the power house, and all other supplies in carload lots can be delivered on the grounds. What it will cost to haul 2,500 tons of coal alone to the institution, is more than the interest at 4 per cent. on a sum sufficient to build the spur track. The cow stable and silo are needed in order that we may produce more milk for our increasing population. The vegetable storage house is very much needed to care for the vegetables that are being raised at the farm. In order to build good roads, which are so much needed, a stone crusher is very essential. Our request on this item is based on the recommendation of the engineer of the State Highway Commission.

I herein wish to express to you my appreciation of the efficiency of the officers, teachers and faithful and devoted employees of the school.

In closing this report I wish to thank each member of the Board of Trustees for advice, wise counsel and appreciation of our efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,

*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1913:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1912,	\$1,425	79
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Reimbursements, insane,	\$826	08
Sales:—		
Food,	\$4	50
Clothing and materials,	20	14
Miscellaneous,	4	10
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves,	\$127	00
Hides,	7	12
Sundries,	19	83
	153	95
		182 69
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	\$54	53
Sundries,	50	93
	105	46
		1,114 23
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1912,	\$2,111	47
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	6,900	00
Approved schedules of 1913,	\$82,729	13
Less returned,	915	67
	81,813	46
		90,824 93
Special appropriations,		124,299 64
Total,		\$217,664 59
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		\$1,114 23
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1912,	\$3,869	82
Eleven months schedules, 1913,	81,813	46
November advances,	4,447	71
	90,130	99
Amount carried forward,		\$91,245 22

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$91,245 22
Special appropriations:—			
Approved schedules,	\$124,299 64		
Less advances, last year's report,	332 56		
			\$123,967 08
November advances,			1,268 52
			<u>125,235 60</u>
Balance, Nov. 30, 1912:—			
In bank,		\$1,109 18	
In office,		74 59	
			<u>1,183 77</u>
Total,			\$217,664 59

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,		\$95,230 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),		90,906 42
		<u>\$4,323 58</u>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor:—		
George L. Wallace, M.D., superintendent,	\$3,000 00	
General administration,	10,106 50	
Medical service,	2,185 11	
Ward service (male),	1,272 67	
Ward service (female),	12,276 18	
Repairs and improvements,	3,689 63	
Farm, stable and grounds,	6,040 41	
		<u>\$38,570 50</u>
Food:—		
Butter,	\$1,093 29	
Butterine,	1,139 00	
Beans,	1,040 43	
Bread and crackers,	29 07	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	665 53	
Cheese,	94 48	
Eggs,	76 71	
Flour,	2,019 79	
Fish,	666 49	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	966 68	
Lard,	193 65	
Meats,	4,746 00	
Molasses and syrup,	197 34	
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,	88 76	
Sugar,	1,062 52	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	355 60	
Vegetables,	389 96	
Yeast,	120 00	
Sundries,	324 11	
		<u>15,269 41</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$53,839 91

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$53,839 91
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,		\$991 94
Clothing,		1,187 96
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,		1,680 19
Furnishing goods,		81 19
Hats and caps,		11 34
Leather and shoe findings,		342 09
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,		175 33
Sundries,		18 83
		<hr/>
		4,488 87
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$1,403 73	
Brushes, brooms,	124 91	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	182 72	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	208 64	
Furniture and upholstery,	377 74	
Kitchen furnishings,	707 93	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	75 69	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	111 13	
Sundries,	129 89	
		<hr/>
		3,322 38
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$5,212 31	
Freight on coal,	2,422 37	
Oil,	125 01	
Sundries,	63 42	
		<hr/>
		7,823 11
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	\$32 00	
Cement, lime and plaster,	244 15	
Doors; sashes, etc.,	46 44	
Electrical work and supplies,	293 29	
Hardware,	924 44	
Lumber,	774 18	
Machines (detached),	292 74	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	807 31	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	579 17	
Roofing and materials,	198 55	
Sundries,	122 32	
		<hr/>
		4,314 59
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$280 93	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	446 68	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	3,024 95	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,210 76	
Harnesses and repairs,	736 07	
Horses,	163 00	
Cows,	535 00	
Other live stock,	216 00	
Sewer pipe,	180 75	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,033 40	
Sundries,	678 28	
		<hr/>
		11,505 90
Religious services,		571 49
		<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$85,866 25



*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$85,866 25

## Miscellaneous: —

Books, periodicals, etc., . . . . .	\$120 52	
Entertainments, . . . . .	181 86	
Freight, expressage and transportation, . . . . .	822 59	
Funeral expenses, . . . . .	12 00	
Hose, etc., . . . . .	29 71	
Medicines and hospital supplies, . . . . .	364 38	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra), . . . . .	126 58	
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	10 54	
Postage, . . . . .	232 10	
Printing and printing supplies, . . . . .	165 23	
Printing annual report, . . . . .	50 24	
Return of runaways, . . . . .	47 56	
Soap and laundry supplies, . . . . .	567 41	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	593 06	
School books and school supplies, . . . . .	319 17	
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	458 82	
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	439 29	
Plan of underground piping and wires, . . . . .	175 00	
Sundries, . . . . .	324 11	
		5,040 17
Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . .		\$90,906 42

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1912, . . . . .		\$124,451 71
Appropriations for fiscal year, . . . . .		292,500 00
Total, . . . . .		\$416,951 71
Expended during the year (see statement annexed), . . . . .	\$124,299 64	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	3 04	
		124,302 68
Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .		\$292,649 03

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .		\$1,183 77
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —		
Account of maintenance, . . . . .	\$4,447 71	
Account of special appropriations, . . . . .	1,268 52	
		5,716 23
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account of November, 1913, schedule, . . . . .	2,192 96	
		\$9,092 96

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .		\$9,092 96
---------------------------------------	--	------------



*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Two dormitories, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	\$98,000 00	\$60,046 47	\$76,974 38	\$21,025 62
Schoolhouse and assembly hall, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	41,500 00	30,458 06	38,049 88	3,450 12
Employees' house, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	12,500 00	6,196 44	12,244 29	255 71
Remodeling Hurley house, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	1,500 00	1,452 25	1,496 96	3 04 <sup>1</sup>
Carriage and tool house, . . . . .	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	1,600 00	1,319 56	1,355 56	244 44
Custodial building, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	72,000 00	4,535 32	4,535 32	67,464 68
Construction of two dormitories, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	100,000 00	4,694 12	4,694 12	95,305 88
Employees' homes, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	43,500 00	10,032 62	10,032 62	33,467 38
Administration building, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	22,000 00	1,774 00	1,774 00	20,225 40
Power house additions, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	28,000 00	2,289 76	2,289 76	25,710 24
Additions to service building, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	25,000 00	1,500 44	1,500 44	23,499 56
Laundry equipment, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	2,000 00	—	—	2,000 00
		\$447,600 00	\$124,299 64	\$151,947 93	\$292,649 03

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,

*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

### VALUATION.

---

Food, . . . . .	\$3,712 08
Clothing, . . . . .	5,123 51
Furnishings, . . . . .	29,469 19
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	4,440 23
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	1,804 01
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	10,503 21
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	4,757 02
	\$59,809 25
Total, . . . . .	

## BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

---

### ARTICLE I. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the trustees on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however*, that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE II.

Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each trustee.

### ARTICLE III.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees; and, in his absence, a chairman shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE IV.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the trustees on the requisition of the chairman, or of three members of the Board.

### ARTICLE V. — TRUSTEES.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a month. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum at any meeting to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property.

There shall be thorough visitations of the school by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole Board semi-annually at each of which a written account of the condition of the school shall be prepared, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held in December, as provided by chapter 211 of the Acts of the year 1905. At the annual meeting a full and detailed report shall be made of the condition of the school and all its affairs, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and a copy of the inventory required by law, which shall be laid before the Governor and Council on or before the third Wednesday in January, for the use of

the government, as provided in said chapter 211. The treasurer shall, at the same meeting, present to the trustees his annual report. Both reports shall be made up to the thirtieth day of November inclusive. The trustees shall audit the report of the treasurer and shall transmit it with their annual report to the Governor and Council. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE VI. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer and the superintendent with a copy of all votes of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by him.

#### ARTICLE VII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the trustees, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the school, and present the same to the trustees at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require.

#### ARTICLE IX. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the trustees, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

---

TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held monthly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — Two trustees to visit the institution each month, and the Board to meet quarterly at the school.

The trustees making the monthly visit shall examine the state of the institution: the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of their visit and impressions.

They shall make report on the state and condition of the institution at the first regular meeting of the trustees subsequent to visit.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the trustees he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the trustees, and shall consult the trustees before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction,

etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessaries or proper indulgences.

He shall make monthly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRON.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

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## NOTICE.

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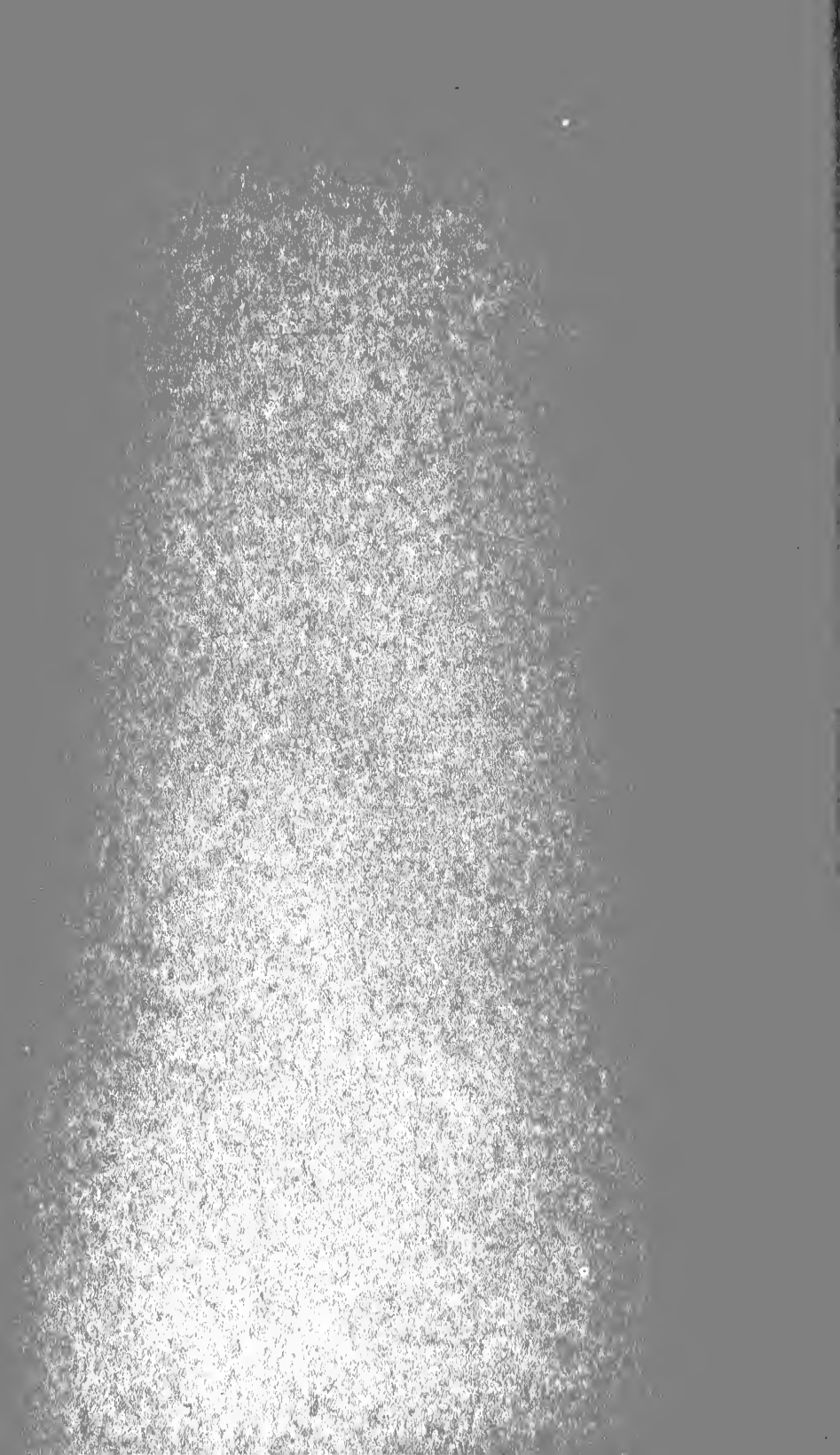
The Wrentham State School is located in the town of Wrentham, about one and one-quarter miles from the Wrentham station, on the Wrentham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The distance from Boston is twenty-six miles. Public carriages meet all trains.

Electric cars leave Mansfield, Foxborough, North Attleborough and Franklin every hour for Wrentham. Winter Street is the nearest point to the school on the Mansfield and Foxborough car line, and May Street is the nearest point to the school on the Franklin car line.

Packages sent to the children should be addressed to the Wrentham State School, with the child's name marked plainly on each package.







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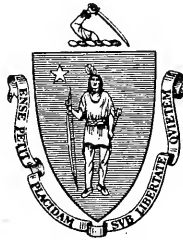
EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1914.



BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
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1915.

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THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, . . . . .	5
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, . . . . .	12
REPORT OF THE TREASURER, . . . . .	17
VALUATION, . . . . .	23
BY-LAWS, . . . . .	24
RULES AND REGULATIONS, . . . . .	26
NOTICE, . . . . .	27



TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

---

ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	Brookline.
SUSANNA W. BERRY,	Nahant.
GEORGE W. GAY, M.D.,	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	Beverly.
HERBERT PARSONS,	Boston.

**OFFICERS FOR 1914-15.**

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
EUDORA W. FAXON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ARTHUR R. PILLSBURY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST W. GATES, D.M.D.,	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND,	<i>Bookkeeper.</i>
MAUDE E. GREELEY,	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
ZORAYDA M. LORIMER,	<i>Teacher.</i>
PEARL H. LITTLEFIELD,	<i>Teacher.</i>
HILDA GRAVESON,	<i>Teacher.</i>
GRACE E. MELVIN,	<i>Physical Instructor.</i>
HENRIETTA C. ERHARDT,	<i>Music Teacher.</i>
GENEVA C. SMITH,	<i>Domestic Science Teacher.</i>
NATHALIE CUTLER,	<i>Sloyd Teacher.</i>
HILDA A. WRIGHTSON,	<i>Training Teacher.</i>
IDA F. HISCOE,	<i>Industrial Teacher.</i>
WILLIAM J. MCCONNELL,	<i>Industrial Trainer.</i>
SUSIE DOREY,	<i>Matron at Cottage A.</i>
BESSIE FRASER,	<i>Matron at Cottage B.</i>
_____	<i>Matron at Cottage C.</i>
AGNES S. BACON,	<i>Matron at Cottage E.</i>
AUGUSTA L. SEELEY,	<i>Matron at Cottage F.</i>
SUSAN CLAPP,	<i>Matron at Farm.</i>
HERBERT T. HATCH,	<i>Farm Foreman.</i>
IRA A. BENNETT,	<i>Engineer.</i>
T. FREDERICK W. BOYD,	<i>Carpenter.</i>





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of  
Insanity.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School herewith respectfully submit their eighth annual report.

The year at the Wrentham State School has been marked by a decided advance in the usefulness of the institution as a part of the State's system of care for the feeble-minded, a class whose special treatment has come into fuller recognition as a great concern of the Commonwealth. The progress of the school, in its relation to the State's problem, is shown in a measure by the increase in its capacity and in the number of inmates. The population has increased from 441 to 637. Buildings now nearing completion, under provision of the Legislature of 1912, will add 360 to the school's capacity, and the buildings provided for by the Legislature of 1913 will carry the number of inmates it can accommodate to 1,090. The other gauge of progress is the fuller development of the schooling and classification of the children. As to both of these lines of advance the report of the superintendent may be referred to.

While the enlargement of the school has not reached, and may be said not to have approached, the limit that might be set for it, there is a question already deserving consideration as to the extent to which the Wrentham School shall be employed in meeting the pressing demand for accommodations for the class of dependents for which it exists. The fact that there is a great number of the feeble-minded not yet provided for is familiar. Either in the Wrentham School or a new one, or in both, provision for the large number now at large is clearly needed. The Legislature will again consider the establishing

of a new school, and, consistently with our report of last year, we join in urging its necessity. But no new institution will remove the need of carrying the Wrentham School to the point of its fullest reasonable accommodation.

The Commonwealth has here an estate of nearly 500 acres, and it has already a large investment in buildings. It has an organization which has been developed to a high point of efficiency. The part of simple prudence would seem to be to carry the school forward to the largest possible usefulness and the realization of the fullest possible return from the investment already made, as well as the most complete employment of its trained force. The initial expenditure in an institution is large, and the wisest economy is in making it count to the greatest extent in the subsequent development.

Without undertaking to set a limit to the number of inmates that may well be cared for on the estate at Wrentham, the trustees would urge that the intention as to its growth be made somewhat definite. It probably could not exceed 1,500 inmates with the present area. Ample land is an absolute requirement for an institution in which the farm employment of a large proportion of the inmates is both economical in its production of crops for the school's use and highly valuable as a means of training and occupation for the boys.

The trustees are convinced that the addition of land to the Wrentham settlement is highly desirable. If the school is to be expanded beyond 1,500, it is practically essential. And even if that were to be the limit of the school's population, it is still clearly desirable. Even with the present number of inmates, it would serve a valuable purpose. Should land be acquired contiguous with the present estate, it would give opportunity for the establishment of additional farm colonies. Experience has shown that the grouping of boys in colonies of this sort is highly desirable. It affords them the best possible improvement, and is advantageous to the State because of its comparative economy. But it is a plan that needs to develop in connection with the institution to which they are committed. The boys who are to be assigned to the farm groups can only be well selected after observation. It affords an opportunity to hold out an inducement to good conduct. It is

obviously an adjunct of the main work instead of a separate undertaking. The selection of the boys who are fit for the farm life, the continuance of the same supervision over them, the return to the more closely custodial department of the school of those who prove unfit for the groups, and the constant application of the same surveillance which the institution has developed, are all considerations in favor of having the farm colonies near the parent institution. It is our opinion that the State would show the highest practical sense in developing, beyond the limits of the present area of the Wrentham School, the farm colony plan. Land of the same character as has amply proved its desirability in the present site of the school is available, and should be purchasable at a cost so low as to make it the best investment that could be made for the purpose. We strongly recommend that it be acquired.

A suggestion, which has the possibility of in some measure lifting the cost of the care of the feeble-minded from the shoulders of the State and at the same time contributing to the happiness of the subjects of the State's care and those personally interested in them, is made in the report of the superintendent. It is that certain of the persons committed be placed outside the institution or allowed to return to their homes, as they may appear to be fit to be so freed, but to continue under supervision. Such an arrangement appears to have every merit of good sense and economy. We feel sure that it will commend itself to every person interested in bringing about a complete supervision of this class and at a cost as light as possible to the taxpayers of the State. But it needs to be emphasized that any such supervision needs to be centrally directed and carried on by persons trained in the handling of mental defectives.

The period of the growth of the Wrentham State School has been one of marked development in public opinion as to the treatment of the feeble-minded. It is a problem that comes so closely home to the people of every community in the State, however small, that they have become familiar with the need of the State's care of the mentally deficient. The demand for admission, which far outruns the accommodations of the two schools for this class, is sufficient indication of the public sense of the need. There is, we believe, a developing sense of the

close relation of this problem to that of the treatment of those who are classed as criminals. It can hardly fail to lead toward a closer relation between the agencies the State provides for the disposition of those persons who in any way show themselves unfit for unrestrained and unsupervised freedom.

The ideal toward which a progressive commonwealth, such as Massachusetts has always been in the treatment of dependents, must move is that the development of delinquency in any person would immediately raise the question as to whether he was to be treated as a subject for correction, reform, or training as a mental defective. We are as yet lacking the equipment to deal with that question comprehensively and at the initial point. Much is left to be discovered in the institutions to which, almost by chance, the person is committed. Thus we have in our jails an undefined but doubtless considerable number of persons who are feeble-minded and should be under the sort of care provided for mental defectives. On the other hand, the criminal class appear in the schools for the feeble-minded to an extent that seriously hampers their work. Transfers from one class to another after commitment are not provided for. Indeed, it ought not to be left to the institution to discover the needs of the person or to arrive at his classification.

From practical observation in a school like this, the trustees come to a firm conviction that the State should develop, as rapidly as possible, a close initial examination of every delinquent, to discover whether his need and the need of the State is for his treatment as a criminal or as a mental defective. This leads us to welcome psychopathic examination in the courts, where it has barely gained a foothold, and to feel that it deserves the State's encouragement and extension. We hardly need to point out that the misplacing of the delinquent is costly to the State, and misses the mark of the wisest treatment of the individual.

For the present, the State's policy as to the Wrentham School will be, we feel sure, to add buildings of the same character as have already proved their practical value there, to an extent that will accommodate several hundred more inmates. The State Board of Insanity, in accordance with the method pre-

scribed by the law of the present year, has submitted to the trustees of the Wrentham State School recommendations for new buildings which have met with our approval, as follows: —

Constructing and furnishing two dormitories to accommodate 210 inmates, . . . . .	\$102,000
Constructing and furnishing home, to accommodate 21 officers and teachers, . . . . .	34,000
Constructing home, to accommodate 22 employees, . . . . .	14,500
Constructing farmer's cottage, . . . . .	3,600
Constructing and furnishing industrial building, . . . . .	22,000
Constructing vegetable cellar, . . . . .	4,800
Installing two boilers, . . . . .	6,000
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$186,900

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD, *Chairman.*

ELLERTON JAMES, *Secretary.*

MARY STEWART SCOTT.

SUSANNA W. BERRY.

GEORGE W. GAY.

PATRICK J. LYNCH.

HERBERT PARSONS.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you this annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1914.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	441
Number absent Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	10
Admissions during the year, . . . . .	250
Admissions from visit, . . . . .	4
Discharges, . . . . .	30
Deaths, . . . . .	6
Number present Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	637
Number absent Nov. 30, 1914. . . . .	24

Of the 637 present, 277 are males and 360 females.

Of the 6 deaths, 1 was caused by acute miliary tuberculosis, 1 by general tuberculosis, 2 by meningitis and 2 by organic heart disease.

Of the 250 admissions during the year, the following table gives the ages in 5-year periods:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years, . . . . .	3	2	5
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	31	24	55
10 to 15 years, . . . . .	44	40	84
15 to 20 years, . . . . .	19	61	80
20 to 25 years, . . . . .	4	15	19
25 to 30 years, . . . . .	—	3	3
30 to 35 years, . . . . .	—	2	2
35 to 40 years, . . . . .	1	1	2
Totals, . . . . .	102	148	250

In the year just closed much has been done towards the permanent organization and development of the institution. The school classes have been carried on for a year in the new school building in a most satisfactory manner. New machinery has been installed in the laundry, and this entire building is now being used for the purpose for which it was designed. The service building extension is nearing completion. The new office is ready for occupancy as soon as it is furnished. The power house extension has been completed, and two additional boilers have been installed. The dormitories, for the accommodation of 350 inmates, are nearing completion and will be ready to be occupied early in the spring. The employees' homes for this group of dormitories are completed and ready for the furnishings. The farm dormitories are roofed in, and these buildings should be ready to be occupied in July. The walls of the hospital are nearly completed, and this building should be roofed in before the cold weather comes. The silo is erected and filled with ensilage, and the cow barn is roofed in so that it can be finished during the winter. Progress has been made in smoothing up and finishing the south side of the institution. The groves have been pruned and trimmed, stumps dug out, holes filled in, and the children's playgrounds very much improved. Lawns have been graded and seeded, and vines and shrubs planted around the buildings. A road has been built along the south side, and the entire front is now taking on the appearance of a finished part of the institution.

All school classes, industries, games, exercise, food, clothing, bathing and ventilation are under careful medical supervision. This supervision maintains a state of excellent health throughout the institution. There have been six sporadic cases of a light form of scarlet fever, but there have been no epidemics or serious contagion during the past year.

The interest in the school activities has increased since the new school building was occupied. Three new departments have been organized in the schools, — the domestic science department, wood working, and the music department. The domestic science department, in successful operation for a year, has done much towards giving a dignity to the common things of life, and has been a substantial help in turning out trained

girls to go into our kitchens, dining rooms and wards. The music department is reaching every part of the institution in giving pleasure to all of our children. The wood working class is training a large number of boys to a better use of their hands, and, therefore, is giving them a better control of their nervous system. This department promises much of educational value in the development of our boys.

Our schools are so organized that they reach almost our entire population. By a combination and modification of the Sequin and kindergarten methods, the small children are developed. The more advanced, regular school classes and occupational activities furnish training to all of our inmates of school age. In the evening, there are special classes for the adults who are employed during the day in the various industrial activities of the institution. The evening classes afford instruction in music, gymnastics, dancing, fancy work, brass work, leather work, designing and basketry.

To obtain the best results in the education of the feeble-minded, it is necessary that they should come to the institution while young. These children are weak morally as well as mentally. They do not know the difference between right and wrong, and therefore they need to be taught to yield the proper social reactions just as surely as to give the proper mental reactions. With the great middle and lower class of defectives, this all-round education can very well be accomplished by the educational methods formulated by Sequin many years ago, combined with the teachers' and employees' efforts towards the development of moral sense in the children by the usual method of precept and example. Large numbers of children, however, are now coming to institutions for the feeble-minded where the mental weakness is insignificant as compared to their moral retardation. The proper education, care and control of this class presents a complex and difficult problem.

Some of the border-line cases have been giving the management much concern as to what is best to do with certain girls and boys. For instance, a boy of this type is first recognized in the community by his committing some petty crime. When examined, he shows that his mentality is not quite up to normal. He has not been able to keep up with his fellows in school.



In the institution, he settles down and does very well. His immoral tendencies are not marked. He believes he could make good in the community if he had one more trial. There are some of these boys and a few girls who, I believe, should be given this trial.

Boys and girls whose mental and moral defectiveness is not extreme, who have profited by a period of institutional education and care, who have, perhaps, been tided over a few critical years in their life, — these we are reasonably hopeful may do fairly well in the community, provided we carry institutional supervision to them in the form of a good visitor, while also having them report to the institution at certain periods. I believe this is one method whereby a school for the feeble-minded can extend its work and bring a larger number of feeble-minded under supervision than can be maintained within the institution grounds. In carrying out such a system, there is no doubt mistakes would be made, but they would be individual ones, and, I believe, few relatively to the large mistake of allowing a great number of the feeble-minded to remain at large in the community, without any intelligent supervision. Besides, I believe that in many instances this system would bring happiness and contentment to the individual without working serious harm to the community.

I wish to call to your attention the increasing number of defective delinquents that are being committed to this institution. They are not a class that should be assigned to a school for the feeble-minded. The institution is not designed or constructed to meet the demands of caring for them. They do not classify with the feeble-minded. They interfere very seriously with the ordinary amusements, joys and pleasures of the feeble-minded. They ridicule the best efforts of the employee for the interests of the feeble-minded. In fact, the optimistic and altruistic methods obtaining in the successful care of the feeble-minded are frustrated by this class, at every turn. The tender and considerate quality which is positively essential in the employees caring for the feeble-minded is used by the defective delinquent in gaining his own point, which is always injurious, both to himself and to the management of the institution. By his picturesque and notorious escapades in the

community, the defective delinquent is more likely to gain the attention of the social worker and be sent to an institution than is the unobtrusive, deserving, feeble-minded person.

I bring this question of the defective delinquent before you for your careful consideration, for I believe that the increasing number of this type in our population presents the most critical problem that confronts the successful management of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,  
*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

-----

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1914:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance, Dec. 1, 1913,	. . . . .	\$1,183 77
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Private,	\$88 57	
Reimbursements, insane,	855 73	
	-----	\$944 30
Sales:—		
Clothing and materials,	\$21 28	
Miscellaneous,	2 25	
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves,	\$160 68	
Pigs and hogs,	30 60	
Hides,	15 46	
	-----	206 74
	-----	230 27
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	\$102 11	
Sundries,	34 84	
	-----	136 95
		-----
		1,311 52
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1913,	\$2,192 96	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	8,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1914,	\$110,391 85	
Less returned,	118 07	
	-----	110,273 78
		-----
		120,466 74
Special appropriations,		235,236 91
		-----
Total,		\$358,198 94
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		\$1,311 52
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1913,	\$4,645 25	
Eleven months schedules, 1914,	110,273 78	
November advances,	5,230 49	
	-----	120,149 52
		-----
Amount carried forward,		\$121,461 04

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$121,461 04
Special appropriations: —			
Approved schedules,	\$235,236 91		
Less advances, last year's report,	1,268 52		
		\$233,968 39	
November advances,		258 81	
			234,227 20
Balance, Nov. 30, 1914: —			
In bank,		\$2,275 84	
In office,		234 86	
			2,510 70
Total,			\$358,198 94

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,		\$124,990 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),		120,695 09
		<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		\$4,294 91

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor: —			
George L. Wallace, superintendent,	\$3,000 00		
General administration,	11,304 03		
Medical service,	3,312 49		
Ward service (male),	2,163 28		
Ward service (female),	19,469 62		
Repairs and improvements,	3,740 02		
Farm, stable and grounds,	4,733 88		
		<hr/>	
		\$47,723 32	
Food: —			
Butter,	\$1,525 74		
Butterine,	1,510 92		
Beans,	984 66		
Bread and crackers,	42 32		
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	838 88		
Cheese,	103 47		
Eggs,	9 30		
Flour,	3,974 35		
Fish,	1,067 68		
Fruit (dried and fresh),	1,612 03		
Lard,	251 52		
Meats,	6,893 09		
Molasses and syrup,	573 31		
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,	173 37		
Sugar,	1,068 09		
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	420 60		
Vegetables,	810 34		
Yeast,	194 50		
Sundries,	567 66		
		<hr/>	
		22,621 83	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			<hr/>
			\$70,345 15

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$70,345 15
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,121 46	
Clothing,	1,326 70	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	3,890 38	
Furnishing goods,	20 37	
Hats and caps,	1 20	
Leather and shoe findings,	465 39	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	503 33	
Sundries,	383 33	
	<hr/>	8,712 16
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$471 83	
Brushes, brooms,	178 13	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	283 49	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	452 83	
Furniture and upholstery,	1,149 63	
Kitchen furnishings,	391 45	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	20 37	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	124 58	
Sundries,	345 34	
	<hr/>	3,417 65
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$7,556 62	
Freight on coal,	3,149 96	
Oil,	228 61	
Sundries,	22 52	
	<hr/>	10,957 71
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick, . . . . .	\$76 34	
Cement, lime and plaster,	431 73	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	118 63	
Electrical work and supplies,	382 97	
Hardware,	882 46	
Lumber,	903 58	
Machines (detached),	19 24	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,496 49	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	817 40	
Roofing and materials,	36 50	
Sundries,	344 70	
	<hr/>	5,510 04
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$465 46	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	452 99	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,398 28	
Hay, grain, etc.,	7,281 59	
Harnesses and repairs,	121 86	
Horses, . . . . .	800 00	
Cows, . . . . .	733 00	
Other live stock,	146 25	
Rent, . . . . .	25 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	463 89	
Sundries,	1,006 03	
	<hr/>	13,894 35
Religious services,		685 00
		<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$113,522 06

*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$113,522 06

## Miscellaneous:—

Books, periodicals, etc., . . . . .	\$86 14	
Entertainments, . . . . .	140 26	
Freight, expressage and transportation, . . . . .	1,437 40	
Funeral expenses, . . . . .	30 00	
Hose, etc., . . . . .	107 42	
Medicines and hospital supplies, . . . . .	812 28	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra), . . . . .	106 74	
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	52 73	
Postage, . . . . .	358 74	
Printing and printing supplies, . . . . .	174 88	
Printing annual report, . . . . .	61 49	
Return of runaways, . . . . .	88 96	
Soap and laundry supplies, . . . . .	844 24	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	441 08	
School books and school supplies, . . . . .	601 95	
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	582 39	
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	472 73	
Sundries, . . . . .	773 60	
		7,173 03
		<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . .		\$120,695 09

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance, Dec. 1, 1913, . . . . .		\$292,649 03
Appropriations for fiscal year, . . . . .		87,500 00
		<hr/>
Total, . . . . .		\$380,149 03
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$235,236 91	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	36 12	
		<hr/>
		235,273 03
		<hr/>
Balance, Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .		\$144,876 00

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .		\$2,510 70
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—		
Account of maintenance, . . . . .	\$5,230 49	
Account of special appropriations, . . . . .	258 81	
		<hr/>
		5,489 30
Due from treasury of Commonwealth account of November, 1914, schedule, . . . . .	2,421 31	
		<hr/>
		\$10,421 31

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .		\$10,421 31
---------------------------------------	--	-------------

## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 600.13.

Total cost for maintenance, \$120,695.09.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$3.8675.

Receipt from sales, \$230.27.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0073.

All other institution receipts, \$1,081.25.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0346.

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Two dormitories, schoolhouse and assembly hall,	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	\$98,000 00	\$21,014 24	\$97,988 62	\$11 38 1
Employees' house,	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	41,500 00	3,442 99	41,492 87	7 13 1
Carriage and tool house,	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	12,500 00	251 00	12,495 29	4 71 1
Custodial building,	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	1,600 00	241 51	1,597 07	2 93
Construction of two dormitories,	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	72,000 00	43,415 99	47,951 31	24,048 69
Employees' homes,	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	100,000 00	57,248 81	61,942 93	38,057 07
Administration building,	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	43,500 00	39,197 42	42,230 04	1,269 96
Power house addition,	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	22,000 00	17,545 19	19,319 79	2,680 21
Addition to service building,	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	25,000 00	16,927 41	24,239 23	3,760 77
Laundry equipment,	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	2,000 00	1,987 10	1,987 10	12 90 1
Hospital building,	Resolves 1914, chapter 151,	58,000 00	7,352 59	7,352 59	50,647 41
Two dormitories, bath house, etc.,	Resolves 1914, chapter 151,	25,000 00	9,964 77	9,964 77	15,035 23
Cow barn and silo,	Resolves 1914, chapter 151,	4,500 00	1,698 42	1,698 42	2,801 58
		\$533,600 00	\$235,236 91	\$388,687 88	\$144,876 00

: Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,

*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*



### VALUATION.

---

Food, . . . . .	\$2,262 54
Clothing, . . . . .	7,989 46
Furnishings, . . . . .	36,639 64
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	5,687 59
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	842 23
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	10,325 10
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2,933 34
Industries, . . . . .	1,487 75
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> \$68,167 65

## BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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### ARTICLE I. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the trustees on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however*, that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE II.

Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each trustee.

### ARTICLE III.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees; and, in his absence, a chairman shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE IV.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the trustees on the requisition of the chairman, or of three members of the Board.

### ARTICLE V. — TRUSTEES.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a month. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum at any meeting to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property.

There shall be thorough visitations of the school by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole Board semi-annually at each of which a written account of the condition of the school shall be prepared, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held in December, as provided by chapter 211 of the Acts of the year 1905. At the annual meeting a full and detailed report shall be made of the condition of the school and all its affairs, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and a copy of the inventory required by law, which shall be laid before the Governor and Council on or before the third Wednesday in January, for the use of

the government, as provided in said chapter 211. The treasurer shall, at the same meeting, present to the trustees his annual report. Both reports shall be made up to the thirtieth day of November inclusive. The trustees shall audit the report of the treasurer and shall transmit it with their annual report to the Governor and Council. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE VI. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer and the superintendent with a copy of all votes of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by him.

#### ARTICLE VII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the trustees, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the school, and present the same to the trustees at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require.

#### ARTICLE IX. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the trustees, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held monthly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — Two trustees to visit the institution each month, and the Board to meet quarterly at the school.

The trustees making the monthly visit shall examine the state of the institution: the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of their visit and impressions.

They shall make report on the state and condition of the institution at the first regular meeting of the trustees subsequent to visit.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the trustees he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the trustees, and shall consult the trustees before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of

Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessaries or proper indulgences.

He shall make monthly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRON.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendents shall establish.

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## NOTICE.

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The Wrentham State School is located in the town of Wrentham, about one and one-quarter miles from the Wrentham station, on the Wrentham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The distance from Boston is twenty-six miles. Public carriages meet all trains.

Electric cars leave Mansfield, Foxborough, North Attleborough and Franklin every hour for Wrentham. Winter Street is the nearest point to the school on the Mansfield and Foxborough car line, and May Street is the nearest point to the school on the Franklin car line.

Packages sent to the children should be addressed to the Wrentham State School, with the child's name marked plainly on each package.



# NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1915.



BOSTON:  
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## CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, . . . . .	7
REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, . . . . .	13
REPORT OF THE TREASURER, . . . . .	17
VALUATION, . . . . .	23
BY-LAWS, . . . . .	24
RULES AND REGULATIONS, . . . . .	26
NOTICE, . . . . .	27



TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	Brookline.
SUSANNA W. BERRY,	Nahant.
GEORGE W. GAY, M.D.,	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	Beverly.
HERBERT PARSONS,	Boston.

**OFFICERS FOR 1915-16.**

GEORGE L. WALLACE,	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ARTHUR R. PILLSBURY,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST W. GATES, D.M.D.,	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND,	<i>Bookkeeper and Stenographer.</i>
MAUDE E. GREELEY,	<i>Clerk and Stenographer.</i>
JENNIE D. FAHEY,	<i>Assistant Bookkeeper.</i>
ADA HARRIS,	<i>Assistant Bookkeeper.</i>
PEARL H. LITTLEFIELD,	<i>Teacher.</i>
ANN M. GOSS,	<i>Teacher.</i>
MILDRED GOVE,	<i>Teacher.</i>
MRS. ELIZABETH J. HATCH,	<i>Teacher.</i>
GRACE E. MELVIN,	<i>Physical Instructor.</i>
GEORGE LOWELL TRACY,	<i>Musical Director.</i>
ISABEL THOMPSON,	<i>Music Teacher.</i>
EDNA F. TILTON,	<i>Domestic Science Teacher.</i>
E. HILDA FOSTER,	<i>Sloyd Teacher.</i>
HILDA A. WRIGHTSON,	<i>Training Teacher.</i>

EVELYN GOVE, . . . . .	<i>Industrial Teacher.</i>
WILLIAM J. McCONNELL, . . . . .	<i>Industrial Trainer.</i>
RUTH A. BROWN, . . . . .	<i>Social Worker.</i>
SUSIE E. DOREY, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Cottage A.</i>
Mrs. BESSIE FRASER, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Cottage B.</i>
MARTHA KEEBLER, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Cottage C.</i>
EDITH BIRNEY, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Cottage E.</i>
FLORENCE FOOTE, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Cottage F.</i>
AGNES S. BACON, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Cottage K.</i>
AUGUSTA L. SEELEY, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Cottage L.</i>
ALFARETTA JONES, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Cottage M.</i>
Mrs. SUSAN CLAPP, . . . . .	<i>Matron at Farm.</i>
HERBERT T. HATCH, . . . . .	<i>Farm Foreman.</i>
IRA A. BENNETT, . . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>
T. FREDERICK W. BOYD, . . . . .	<i>Carpenter.</i>

# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of  
Insanity.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School herewith respectfully submit their ninth annual report.

The year has been one of distinct achievement at the institution. Waiving for the moment all consideration of the degree to which it is fulfilling its design as a part of the humane and socially protective policy of the Commonwealth, the trustees, not only officially but as citizens, feel warranted in a considerable pride in the physical development of the estate. It is less than ten years ago that the property was acquired, and in this period it has been brought far towards what it is not an idle boast to claim is a model of institutional construction. This observation is timely in that the ninth year seems to have more than any other made visible the design of a well-balanced array of buildings, removed any lingering crudities of the main site, and given the plateau, which was a fortunate natural foundation for the work, the aspect of a campus worthy of an educational institution.

Not alone the addition of buildings that constitute a new arm to the plan and make the general service structures a real center, but the extensive completion of roadways and walks, which serve both the practical and the landscape ends, has contributed to the finish of a settled establishment. The completion and occupation of an administration building, happy in its simple but solid design, has supplied what may be called the key to the group from which it projects. Somewhat apart but not so far removed as to seem detached, the farm settlement has had the addition of another dormitory, following

exactly the rather unique design of the earlier one, but wrought in brick and concrete with even better architectural effect. The later homes for employees are another source of satisfaction in their addition to the general aspect of the institution. Meanwhile, the groves that have been saved from the natural woodland have been reduced to a perfect service to the playground needs of such a school, while contributing as well to the attractiveness of the estate. Making certain that the actual beauty of the Wrentham possession is not a figment of pride in the minds of officials who have the good fortune to guide the development, the institution has been widely cited during the year by visitors from other States as a standard for its kind, with the added merit that it has been accomplished with an exceptional moderation in cost.

The other measure of increased usefulness of the school is supplied by the increase in population. The new dormitories made possible the reception of a large number of inmates, and toward the close of the year the doors were opened to more than 200. The task of receiving and properly classifying this addition to the school was a test of the organization which it is only just to say was fully met. There were 263 admissions during the year, and the inmate population, which stood at 661 at the opening of the year, was enlarged to 880 at its close. The additions in buildings now coming into full use carry the number of beds from 610 to 1,010. The hospital, which is nearing completion and will be in use before the end of the winter, will add 75 beds, making the capacity of the institution nearly 1,100. The hospital will be fully occupied, as it will be used for the considerable group of cases permanently requiring special care.

Meanwhile, the trustees do not wish to be understood as saying that the Wrentham school is approaching the limit in size of its possible development. The year's experience goes to fortify our previously expressed opinion that the expansion of the school may and should continue to a point far beyond the present capacity. There are no physical limitations that have yet to be taken into account. The area is ample, or may be increased by procuring adjoining farm land at low cost, the general plan for buildings has yet much in prospect,

and the organization, under this year's test, proves that it can be expanded in an orderly and effective way to whatever requirements larger numbers may make upon it. The future of Wrentham's use to the State is not to be prescribed by any estimate that may now be made as to its availability.

The extent to which Wrentham is a school in the strict sense of that word is probably as little realized by the general public as any feature of its work. How far it is from a custodial institution, how far from an asylum for defectives, is only to be realized by those who visit the institution and observe the regular school work. The schoolrooms conform to the requirements of the graded schools of the progressive city or town. Out of the present population there are less than 100 who do not come into the school courses to a greater or less extent. The exceptions are some 50 girls who are not in the classes because they are not responsive to instruction, and the 25 or slightly more low-grade cases toward whom there is no possible duty except physical care. In the schools there is instruction in such branches as reading, writing, geography and history. While the highest progress is very nearly limited to what corresponds to the sixth grade of the public schools, the proficiency shown in one or another branch by many of the children is gratifying, and the general appearance of the school goes far to relieve the common estimate of the condition of the feeble-minded, which is never one of even mental idleness if there is any degree, however slight, of mental capacity.

While mention of the school work, in its ordinary educational features, is warranted by the fact that it has come to an advanced point during the year, we do not intend to give the impression that it is in any degree a separate or special function. It is the complement of the training which has all along had the first place in the institution's effort. It consummates the policy which takes each child in hand at the outset, with a purpose to overcome as far as possible the handicap of mental defect, to develop the greatest attainable keenness and activity of the senses, and to bring about the nearest approach to normality within the capacity of each individual. Sense-training as the primary effort, is carried to the utmost point, and the visitor not familiar with its devices and results finds an aston-

ishing proficiency in many of the children, seeming almost a denial of their feeble-mindedness. Again, there is the occupational activity, perhaps the most conspicuous feature in the scheme of individual culture, where such faculties as the child possesses are directed to the most promising channel. The sum of it all is a busy community, a happy colony, in which it is the evident intent to have each of the State's charges come to the place where he may do the most and have the most done for him. It is that it fits into and rounds out such a little city that we take pride in the schoolhouse, so nearly like the school of the outside world.

As of great practical value, the addition of a social worker to the staff is being justified. It opens the possibility of a new way of serving the school's ends. The trustees are called upon monthly to consider a large number of applications for discharge of inmates or for their release for a period. Their settled policy is to give to each the most careful examination. Is the boy or girl wisely kept in the school? Is there reasonable prospect that he or she would be properly cared for if returned to such home as is offered? Is it for the public interest to retain the child within the school, or to have whatever expense his retention involves lifted? Particularly as to those of child-bearing age, what is the security that the common fate of the weak-minded girl or woman will be so guarded as to make certain that she will not be abused, because an easy source of viciousness, and produce her kind to the future burden of the State? These are some of the elements in the problem of release or discharge. And it is obvious how much an inquiry into home conditions, possible associations, and the intent of the people who make the request can bring to the administration dealing with the question.

Again, the social worker most valuably extends the out-care of the released persons by in some measure supervising them, and when the question of return after vacation or of continued absence arises she presents the results of an inquiry that could not otherwise be reached. The employment of a single social worker cannot go far in the way of making possible more numerous releases, but our experience in the first year of this addition to the service suggests a possible future for super-



vision of cases outside the institution relieving the Commonwealth of the support in institutions of an unknown number of its charges.

We would suggest a modification of the requirement that at the end of six months' absence on leave the person must return to the school, thus leaving the permit of absence indeterminate or open to extension by the trustee. There is no apparent virtue in coming back to the school for a day or an hour, either for the institution or the patient, and there are actual disadvantages to both parties aside from imposing expense upon people who are generally little able to bear it.

With its growth and the corresponding enlargement of its corps of employees the Wrentham school comes to realize more keenly the difficulty of securing fit employees. There is warrantable pride in the staff that has been gradually built up at the school. In the earlier days, with the relatively few persons required, there was opportunity for deliberate selection, but when a year adds a third to the number of inmates and brings it near to a thousand, the numerous additions to the force are less easy of selection. They are drawn from varied walks of life with the one fact in common, — that they have had no definite preparation in the kind of work they are here to do. With all the care a superintendent can employ, and we feel sure none is more searching than the superintendent at Wrentham, the choice is somewhat of a lottery, and the only test is in the way they later respond. Thus the service is constantly in a state of individual experiment and is, as well, in large part a training school. One must look with somewhat of wonder that as efficient a corps is worked out as that which has been built up here. The situation presents its own powerful argument for some policy on the part of the State for training of institutional workers.

Wrentham has been fortunate in retaining the services of Dr. George L. Wallace as superintendent, in the face of a determined effort on the part of the government of at least one other State to secure him. His administration of the institution has won national recognition for him and the school. The Commonwealth is again fortunate in the character and devotion to its interests of the men and women he has gathered about him.

The trustees must here acknowledge the entirely happy relations with the State Board of Insanity. The considerable change in the division of responsibilities that the act of 1914, establishing the present Board, brought about has been hardly at all evident in our actual experience. The rule of entire and public-spirited co-operation appears to be much more significant than any form of organization.

The trustees have recommended the acquirement of two small tracts of land contiguous to the present estate. The taking of one of them will obviate trouble as to the drainage from the buildings. The other will relieve the school of the presence almost at its front gate of a shop for the sale of light drinks and other commodities which it is not particularly necessary to have supplied so conveniently. It is much to be hoped that the Legislature will provide for the taking of the two tracts. As to buildings that are pressingly needed the trustees are in agreement with the State Board in favoring the immediate provision for an assembly hall, an industrial building for girls, an officers' home, one additional dormitory, a small addition to the laundry with added machinery and a vegetable cellar. The case for each of these we are ready to present wherever our counsel is needed, and each is a present essential.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD, *Chairman.*

ELLERTON JAMES, *Secretary.*

MARY STEWART SCOTT.

SUSANNA W. BERRY.

GEORGE W. GAY.

PATRICK J. LYNCH.

HERBERT PARSONS.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you my annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1915.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	637
Number absent Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	24
Admissions during the year, . . . . .	263
Admissions from visit, . . . . .	99
Discharges, . . . . .	44
Deaths, . . . . .	11
Number present Nov. 30, 1915, . . . . .	839
Number absent Nov. 30, 1915, . . . . .	31

Of the 839 present, 371 are males and 468 females.

Of the 12 deaths, 1 was caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, 1 by tubercular meningitis, 1 by enteritis, 1 by chronic meningitis, 6 by pneumonia, 1 by pulmonary embolism, 1 by œdema of the larynx.

Of the 263 admissions during the year, the following table gives the ages in five-year periods:—

*Admissions during the Year, Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years, . . . . .	4	3	7
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	44	15	59
10 to 15 years, . . . . .	61	30	91
15 to 20 years, . . . . .	24	38	62
20 to 25 years, . . . . .	1	26	27
25 to 30 years, . . . . .	—	11	11
30 to 35 years, . . . . .	—	4	4
35 to 40 years, . . . . .	—	1	1
40 to 45 years, . . . . .	—	1	1
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>263</b>

In developing and organizing the institution, the aim of the management has been to complete certain of its units and parts so as to have its main positions in good working order while the rest is undergoing construction. This method has been well adhered to, resulting in the completion, first, of the central portion and south side or front of the institution. During the year just completed efforts have been directed mainly towards the development of the north side. Here, during the year, three dormitories have been completed and furnished, with a bed capacity of 350. Three employees' homes have also been erected. The sewers, water pipes and steam pipes have been laid, roads and walks have been built and some of the grading has been done.

The capacity of the farm group has been doubled and now accommodates 100 boys. The addition to the boys' dining room at the farmhouse has been completed, together with the installation of a complete modern cooking apparatus in the kitchen. Steam pipes have been laid to connect the farm buildings with the central heating plant. The boys who have been occupying two of the girls' buildings on the south side have been moved to the boys' buildings on the north side, and these two buildings are now undergoing thorough repairs, painting and proper renovating, to make them ready for the reception of girls.

During the year the bed capacity of the institution has been raised from 610 to 1,010. The hospital, now under construction, will be completed by midwinter or early spring, and will add another 75 beds to the capacity, thus bringing the school's accommodations to nearly 1,100.

It will be appreciated that such a rapid growth in the institution in one year puts the organization to a severe test. The necessary rearrangement touches every corner of the institution. It means an extension of organization in all departments. It involves the laundry, kitchens, storerooms, sewing rooms, schools, industrial rooms and the farm and dairy. It also taxes heavily the organized dormitories, as these established departments are necessarily drawn upon for trained employees as well as for trained inmates to supply the new sections. In fact, it means reclassification of the whole inmate population.

A great influx of untrained girls and boys unavoidably has a very disquieting and upsetting influence on the established inmates. It is a pleasure, however, to report that up to the present time all the departments are meeting this increased task with courage and efficiency.

The general health of our inmate population has been good throughout the year. There have been no epidemics during the winter, with the exception of one of grippe, some of the cases being complicated with pneumonia.

All departments of the institution have given splendid service. The evening classes have been continued through the year, thus bringing the adult population into close touch with the schools. By this means the influence of the schools has been felt throughout the institution. The adult population has shown itself very much interested in evening classes, especially in the industrial courses.

The principle of putting acquired knowledge into practice has had free range throughout the year. The girls trained in the domestic science courses have added much to the efficiency of the culinary department. The girls have greatly assisted in the preparation and cooking of foods as well as in the serving of foods in the different buildings. Again, in the laundry and sewing rooms the girls have had free opportunity to make application of their training to the performance of useful duties. The boys have had an opportunity to freely express themselves in the industrial and occupational departments as well as in the farm department.

The farm and vegetable gardens have been of great interest to the boys during the past season. In the summer months most of the boys' industrial rooms were closed, and the teachers took the boys out into the gardens. We have been most successful in holding the interest of the boys in this work. An incidental but valuable development is that its withholding the privilege of garden work is an effective form of discipline.

Where there is so much young life it is necessary to give much attention to games and sports and social features. The boys' and girls' clubs have been very successful during the year. The activities of the seven organized ball teams have held the interest of the girls during the summer. We have

continued the practice of holding picnics during the summer vacations, two having been provided in each of the eight weeks. At the close of the school year the children gave an excellent school entertainment, and at the beginning of the school year in October a school fair and festival was held upon the campus. At the fair all kinds of farm produce were shown, and there were extensive exhibits from the school and industrial departments. The orchestra and band furnished music throughout the day, and the exhibition closed with an evening concert by a chorus of about 300 voices. Prizes were freely awarded, and the day was most effective in giving the girls and boys a greater respect for their own activities.

In closing this report I wish to thank each member of your Board for kind consideration and helpfulness to me at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE,  
*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1915:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1914,	. . . . .	\$2,510 70
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Private,	. . . . . \$361 42	
Reimbursements, insane,	. . . . . 1,081 32	
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	\$1,442 74
Sales:—		
Food,	. . . . . \$7 62	
Clothing and materials,	. . . . . 48 53	
Miscellaneous,	. . . . . 220 50	
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves,	. . \$264 50	
Pigs and hogs,	. . 316 24	
Hides,	. . . . . 7 84	
Sundries,	. . . . . 24 81	
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	613 39
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	890 04
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	. . . . . \$104 12	
Sundries,	. . . . . 83 68	
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	187 80
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	2,520 58
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1914,	. . . . . \$2,421 31	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	. . . . . 10,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1915,	. . \$123,328 93	
Less returned,	. . . . . 1 66	
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	123,327 27
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	135,748 58
Special appropriations,	. . . . .	125,274 02
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	266,053 88
Total,	. . . . .	\$266,053 88

*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .		\$2,520 58	
Maintenance appropriations:—			
Balance November schedule, 1914, . . . . .	\$5,190 82		
Eleven months' schedules, 1915, . . . . .	123,327 27		
November advances, . . . . .	8,310 20		
			<hr/>
			136,828 29
Special appropriations:—			
Approved schedules, . . . . .	\$125,274 02		
Less advances, last year's report, . . . . .	258 81		
			<hr/>
		\$125,015 21	
November advances, . . . . .	398 89		
			<hr/>
			125,414 10
Balance Nov. 30, 1915:—			
In bank, . . . . .	\$990 20		
In office, . . . . .	300 71		
			<hr/>
			1,290 91
Total, . . . . .			<hr/>
		\$266,053 88	

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, . . . . .	\$166,050 85
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	144,807 42
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$21,243 43

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor:—		
George L. Wallace, M.D., superintendent, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	
General administration, . . . . .	13,528 30	
Medical service, . . . . .	3,703 33	
Ward service (male), . . . . .	2,477 04	
Ward service (female), . . . . .	20,833 70	
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	5,949 29	
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	5,964 02	
		<hr/>
		\$55,455 68
Food:—		
Butter, . . . . .	\$1,903 52	
Butterine, . . . . .	1,676 00	
Beans, . . . . .	1,443 21	
Bread and crackers, . . . . .	42 21	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	905 05	
Cheese, . . . . .	127 20	
Eggs, . . . . .	182 97	
Flour, . . . . .	8,061 85	
Fish, . . . . .	1,198 75	
Fruit (dried and fresh), . . . . .	1,545 95	
Lard, . . . . .	444 79	
		<hr/>
Amounts carried forward, . . . . .	\$17,531 50	\$55,455 68



<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$17,531 50	\$55,455 68
<b>Food — <i>Con.</i></b>		
Meats,	7,994 50	
Molasses and syrup,	651 94	
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,	188 81	
Sugar,	2,195 85	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	503 31	
Vegetables,	1,650 14	
Yeast,	255 77	
Sundries,	196 47	
	<hr/>	31,168 29
<b>Clothing and materials: —</b>		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,043 83	
Clothing,	963 70	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	3,223 33	
Hats and caps,	41 97	
Leather and shoe findings,	423 83	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	598 84	
Sundries,	23 85	
	<hr/>	7,319 35
<b>Furnishings: —</b>		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$926 62	
Brushes, brooms,	366 81	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	139 28	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	563 86	
Furniture and upholstery,	957 82	
Kitchen furnishings,	576 85	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	398 42	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	74 30	
Sundries,	64 45	
	<hr/>	4,068 41
<b>Heat, light and power: —</b>		
Coal,	\$9,810 54	
Freight on coal,	3,377 35	
Oil,	131 66	
Sundries,	35 48	
	<hr/>	13,355 03
<b>Repairs and improvements: —</b>		
Cement, lime and plaster,	\$523 26	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	42 52	
Electrical work and supplies,	497 56	
Hardware,	1,255 86	
Lumber,	909 69	
Machines (detached),	352 18	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,768 33	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	1,102 71	
Roofing and materials,	99 58	
Sundries,	7 51	
	<hr/>	6,559 20
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$117,925 96

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$117,925 96
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Automobiles, gasoline, etc.,	\$1,190 69	
Automobile repairs,	208 69	
Bedding,	231 79	
Flag pole,	185 89	
Blacksmith and supplies,	219 41	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	519 86	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,797 09	
Hay, grain, etc.,	6,652 48	
Harnesses and repairs,	206 10	
Horses,	1,002 20	
Cows,	2,394 00	
Other live stock,	305 00	
Rent,	35 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,525 46	
Sundries,	367 21	
		17,840 87
Religious services,		745 56
Miscellaneous:—		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$232 84	
Entertainments,	761 70	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	794 28	
Funeral expenses,	80 00	
Hose, etc.,	560 95	
Ice,	20 64	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	709 17	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	213 33	
Manual training supplies,	303 46	
Postage,	251 72	
Printing and printing supplies,	330 92	
Printing annual report,	64 55	
Return of runaways,	69 17	
Soap and laundry supplies,	945 28	
Stationery and office supplies,	1,062 67	
School books and school supplies,	511 39	
Travel and expenses (officials),	412 41	
Telephone and telegraph,	526 06	
Tobacco,	171 00	
Sundries,	273 49	
		8,295 03
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$144,807 42
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Balance, Dec. 1, 1914,		\$144,876 00
Appropriations for fiscal year,		33 37
Total,		\$144,909 37
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$125,274 02	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	23 17	
		125,297 19
Balance, Nov. 30, 1915,		\$19,612 18

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .		\$1,290 91	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —			
Account of maintenance, . . . . .	\$8,310 20		
Account of special appropriations, . . . . .	398 89		
		<hr/>	
		8,709 09	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account of November, 1915, schedule, . . . . .		11,480 15	
		<hr/>	
			\$21,480 15

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .			\$21,480 15
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## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 658.25.

Total cost of maintenance, \$144,807.42.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$4.2305.

Receipt from sales, \$890.04.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0260.

All other institution receipts, \$1,630.54.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0476.

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Custodial building.	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	\$72,000 00	\$22,969 55	\$70,920 86	\$1,079 14
Construction of two dormitories,	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	100,000 00	36,375 57	98,318 50	1,681 50
Employees' homes.	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	43,500 00	1,251 51	43,481 55	18 45 <sup>1</sup>
Administration building.	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	22,000 00	2,679 88	21,999 67	33 <sup>1</sup>
Power house addition.	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	28,000 00	3,201 90	27,441 13	558 87
Addition to service building.	Resolves 1913, chapter 133,	25,000 00	6,567 76	24,995 61	4 39 <sup>1</sup>
Hospital building.	Resolves 1914, chapter 151,	58,000 00	35,895 77	43,248 36	14,751 64
Two dormitories, bath house, etc.,	Resolves 1914, chapter 151,	25,000 00	13,844 27	23,800 04	1,190 96
Cow barn and silo.	Resolves 1914, chapter 151,	4,500 00	2,451 51	4,149 93	350 07
Carriage and tool house, \$1,000 (transferred from small items, \$33.37),	Resolves 1912, chapter 95,	1,633 37	36 30	1,633 37	-
		\$379,633 37	\$125,274 02	\$359,998 02	\$19,612 18

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,  
*Auditor.*

## VALUATION.

Valuation of land, . . . . .	\$37,200 00	
Valuation of buildings, . . . . .	563,050 00	
Betterments, . . . . .	234,650 00	
Total real estate, . . . . .	\$834,900 00	
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	\$3,334 48	
Clothing and clothing material, . . . . .	7,018 85	
Furnishings, . . . . .	42,302 39	
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	5,746 80	
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	1,182 70	
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	15,784 28	
Industries, . . . . .	2,673 67	
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	8,082 95	
Total personal property, . . . . .	86,126 12	
Total real and personal property, . . . . .	\$921,026 12	

## BY-LAWS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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### ARTICLE I. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the trustees on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however,* that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE II.

Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each trustee.

### ARTICLE III.

The chairman shall preside at all meetings of the trustees; and, in his absence, a chairman shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE IV.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the trustees on the requisition of the chairman, or of three members of the Board.

### ARTICLE V. — TRUSTEES.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a month. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum at any meeting to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property.

There shall be thorough visitations of the school by two of the trustees thereof monthly, and by a majority of them quarterly, and by the whole Board semi-annually at each of which a written account of the condition of the school shall be prepared, which shall be presented at the annual meeting to be held in December, as provided by chapter 211 of the Acts of the year 1905. At the annual meeting a full and detailed report shall be made of the condition of the school and all its affairs, with a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, and a copy of the

inventory required by law, which shall be laid before the Governor and Council on or before the third Wednesday in January, for the use of the government, as provided in said chapter 211. The treasurer shall, at the same meeting, present to the trustees his annual report. Both reports shall be made up to the thirtieth day of November inclusive. The trustees shall audit the report of the treasurer and shall transmit it with their annual report to the Governor and Council. The accounts and books of the treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper.

#### ARTICLE VI. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer and the superintendent with a copy of all votes of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by him.

#### ARTICLE VII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the trustees, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the school, and present the same to the trustees at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require.

#### ARTICLE IX. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the trustees, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held monthly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — Two trustees to visit the institution each month, and the Board to meet quarterly at the school.

The trustees making the monthly visit shall examine the state of the institution: the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent, and make a record of their visit and impressions.

They shall make report on the state and condition of the institution at the first regular meeting of the trustees subsequent to visit.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the trustees he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the trustees, and shall consult the trustees before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.



He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessaries or proper indulgences.

He shall make monthly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRONS.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendents shall establish.

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## NOTICE.

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The Wrentham State School is located in the town of Wrentham, about one and one-quarter miles from the Wrentham station, on the Wrentham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The distance from Boston is twenty-six miles. Public carriages meet all trains.

Electric cars leave Mansfield, Foxborough, North Attleborough and Franklin every hour for Wrentham. Winter Street is the nearest point to the school on the Mansfield and Foxborough car line, and May Street is the nearest point to the school on the Franklin car line.

Packages sent to the children should be addressed to the Wrentham State School, with the child's name marked plainly on each package.



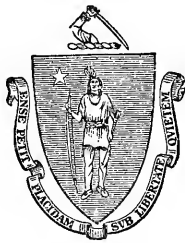
TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1916.



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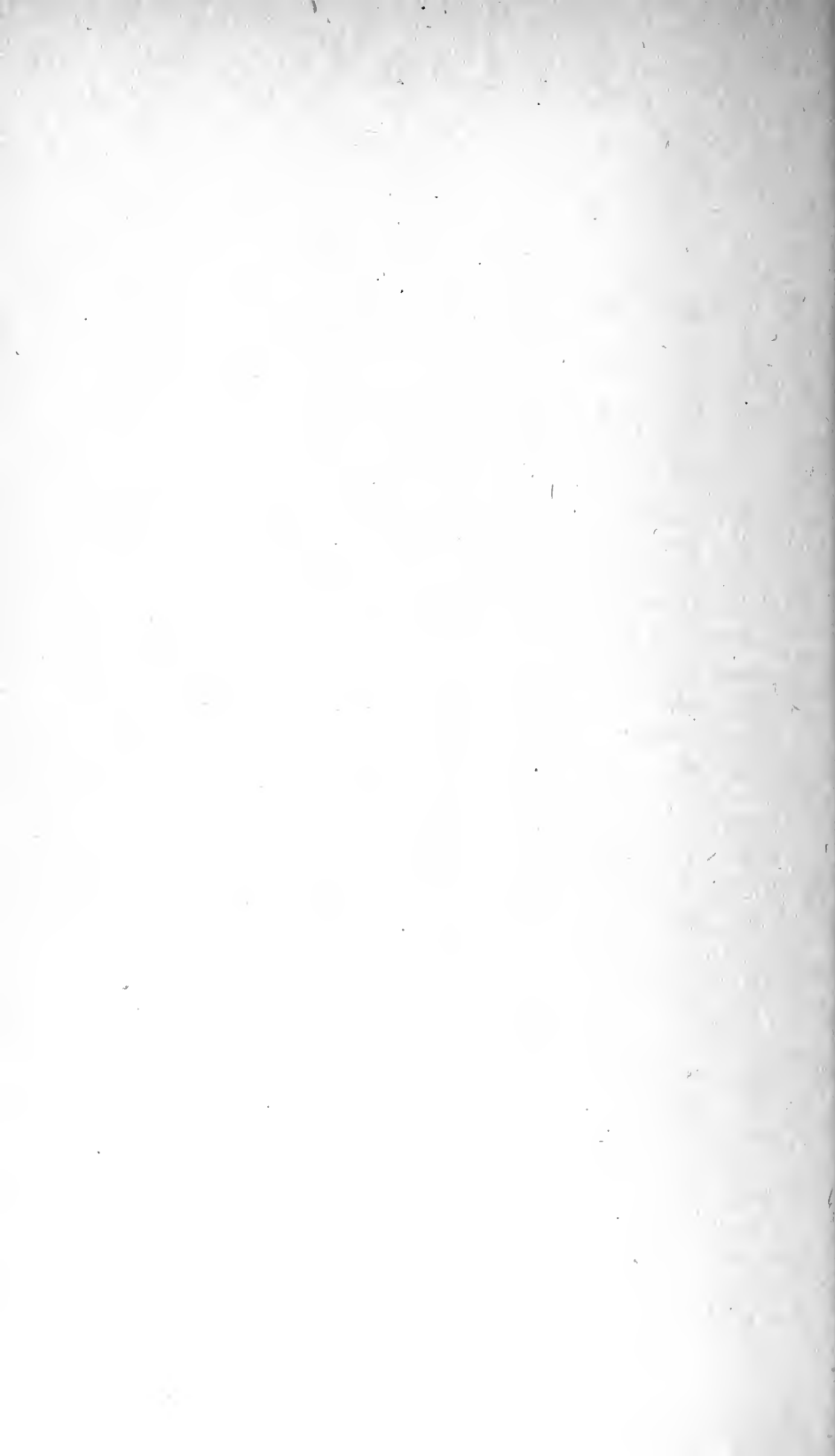
TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	Brookline.
GEORGE W. GAY, M.D.,	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	Beverly.
HERBERT PARSONS,	Brookline.

**OFFICERS FOR 1916-17.**

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ARTHUR R. PILLSBURY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MILDRED A. LIBBY, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST W. GATES, D.M.D.,	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	<i>Matron.</i>



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School herewith respectfully submit their tenth annual report.

At the close of the year the Wrentham State School has an inmate population of 1,031. Its accommodations are not only fully used but overtaxed. The efforts of the trustees and the superintendent are constantly directed to the release of every inmate as to whom there is a reasonable assurance that he will be properly cared for and may be safely trusted in the community. At this time there are 94 of the inmates who are absent from the school on "vacations," a term that is used to describe their temporary release under such supervision as it is possible for the school to extend to them in their homes. While all the accommodations are used and numbers of the children cared for as best they may be in the community, there remains a waiting list of 700 seeking admission.

The pressure for admission to the Wrentham school is greater than ever before, in consequence, no doubt, of the better general comprehension of the prudence of segregating the feeble-minded. The courts are taking closer note of mental defect in persons arraigned before them; probation officers are realizing more keenly the futility of undertaking reformation in those mentally incapacitated for response to the effort; the State institutions for reform — the two reformatories and the three industrial schools for juveniles — are carrying further the discrimination between the mentally normal and defectives; chari-

table and social agencies are appraising more closely the receptivity of helpful treatment among their beneficiaries; and all these are turning to the schools for the feeble-minded with request or demand that those clearly marked as mentally sub-normal find harbor there.

The Legislature of Massachusetts cannot be charged with indifference to the need of ample accommodations for the distinctly feeble-minded. The development of the Wrentham State School, and the recent provision for a third institution at Belchertown, are evidence of the Commonwealth's effort to deal with a well-recognized situation. But there is ground for a question whether the Legislature has yet arrived at a sense of the need of the right sort of treatment for those committed to these schools. Apparently the State's policy is too much colored by the mistaken belief that the problem is met when the feeble-minded are taken into custody. Additional dormitories are provided with seeming ease, while the other provisions for the school which would make its work effective are regarded with comparative indifference. We wish, therefore, to point out the two momentous facts which actually hamper and even go far to destroy the usefulness of such an institution. They are (1) the actual presence of persons in the school, and the pressure for the admission of more, whose mental defect is linked with marked criminal tendencies; and (2) the insufficient recognition of the need for the fullest training in useful and helpful ways of the persons brought here, shown in a lack of equipment to that end.

As to the class known as defective delinquents, the Legislature, as the body to guard and promote the interests, both moral and physical, of the public, has need to comprehend more fully than it has yet done the unfitness of the feeble-minded schools for their detention. The distinction between the feeble-minded and the defective delinquent is not fanciful. On the contrary it is perfectly clear, and the slightest familiarity with the population of either of the feeble-minded schools furnishes the evidence to support it. For the feeble-minded, the possibilities of helpfulness in these schools are very great. Their needs are fully met; they are trained to the utmost of their capacity; they are made happy. But when to this community of needy persons there is added an element which is distinctly criminal



and which calls for quite a different order of control, the fulfillment of the real purpose of the school is made difficult, and in a measure defeated. Both for their own sakes and for the good of the children into whose presence they are now forced by reason of lack of provision for them, the Commonwealth needs to provide some other sort of institution.

Wrentham's great need, if it is to do the work it should do for the feeble-minded, is equipment for their right industrial and social training. Reduced to the simplest terms, these needs are for such additional buildings as will make it possible to give the children industrial instruction and employment, and to bring them together for social pleasure. It is no more than meeting half way the requirements when children sent to such a school are simply held in custody. They are there to be helped, and helped in the most practical way. They are there to be made happy, and every humane consideration is on the side of providing the institution with the equipment for their greatest possible joy in life. In the superintendent's report will be found a description of the school's activities, which we commend to the careful reading of the members of the Legislature. It shows how great an effort is made to fill these needy lives to the brim of their capacity for usefulness and happiness; but it also shows the glaring effects in the institution when it is denied room and equipment for the industrial work, and when it is not provided with an assembly place nearly large enough for bringing the children together for their social pleasures and for the benefit which may be conferred upon them as a complete group.

We therefore urge upon the Legislature, feeling sure that we shall have the support of the Commission on Mental Diseases, appropriations for two industrial buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and an assembly hall, as the new features of the Wrentham State School now most seriously lacking and most urgently needed. The other immediate needs of the school are an officers' home, to provide suitable and attractive quarters for the principal officials; an addition to the service building; a horse stable; the purchase of land adjoining the present property of the school, and to avoid claim for damage by sewage

disposal; and a spur track for the delivery of freight on the school grounds. Each of these needs has been discussed in previous reports of the trustees, and we feel that all of them are urgent in order to bring the school to a higher efficiency and accomplish economy in its administration.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD.  
ELLERTON JAMES.  
PATRICK J. LYNCH.  
GEORGE W. GAY.  
MARY STEWART SCOTT.  
HERBERT PARSONS.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you my annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1915, . . . . .	839
Number absent Nov. 30, 1915, . . . . .	31
Admissions during the year, . . . . .	348
Admissions from visit, . . . . .	102
Discharges, . . . . .	68
Deaths, . . . . .	25
Number present Nov. 30, 1916, . . . . .	1,031
Number absent Nov. 30, 1916, . . . . .	94

Of the 1,031 present, 426 are males and 605 females.

The deaths were from the following causes: cerebral hemorrhage, 1; congenital heart defect, 4; epilepsy, 4; hydrocephalus, 1; measles, 7; meningitis, 2; œdema of the larynx, 2; œdema of the lungs with heart disease, 2; peritonitis, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 2.

Of the 348 admissions during the year, the following table gives the ages in five-year periods:—

*Admissions during the Year, Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years, . . . . .	8	6	14
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	49	28	79
10 to 15 years, . . . . .	59	57	116
15 to 20 years, . . . . .	22	72	94
20 to 25 years, . . . . .	2	29	31
25 to 30 years, . . . . .	—	5	5
30 to 35 years, . . . . .	1	6	7
35 to 40 years, . . . . .	1	2	3
40 to 45 years, . . . . .	—	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	142	206	348

In the examination of the foregoing admission table, with the knowledge that most of these admissions were urgent cases, we find that it contains the following information: that boys become a more serious problem in the community at an earlier age than do the girls, and that the demand for the care of the girls increases as they approach puberty, and is the greatest in the five-year period after that developmental period is reached, while the demand for the care of boys is less after that time.

It will be noticed that the period from five to ten years shows nearly twice as many boys admitted as girls, whereas during the period between ten and fifteen, the admissions are almost equal. After fifteen the number of girls admitted is largely in excess of the number of boys. The 700 applications on file at the present time are in the same order in regard to ages as the admissions. The largest number of the admissions has been of the moron type. It therefore appears that the moron boy above puberty is better able to properly adjust himself to his environment in the community than is the moron girl.

During the year the admissions brought to the school the usual contagious diseases, — measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough. By strict quarantine scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria were prevented from becoming epidemic. We were not, however, so successful with measles, as there were 111 cases during the year. Measles, in a school for the feeble-minded, especially among the lower-grade children, is a serious disease, there having been 7 deaths in the recent epidemic out of a population of 1,031. These deaths occurred altogether among the lower-grade children.

Scarlet fever in the community is usually more dreaded than measles, but we find that in an institution it is not nearly so serious a disease. If thorough quarantine is carried out, scarlet fever very rarely becomes epidemic in an institution, whereas it is most difficult indeed to prevent measles from becoming widespread. Also, we have found of late years that a death from scarlet fever is very rare, but that the mortality from measles is high.

Dr. Mildred A. Libby who, for a number of years, was first assistant at the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinville, Mass., was appointed assistant physician. Her services began on Aug. 20, 1916.

The opening of the buildings on the north side late last year left much to be done this year in the way of completing the organization and furthering the arrangements for the admission of the large number of inmates that have been received this year. This work was very difficult on account of our not being able to secure a sufficient number of employees. In fact, one of the new buildings was not occupied for six months after completion on account of our inability to obtain the required number of employees. At one time during the year the institution had only two-thirds the necessary number of employees. This has imposed a difficult task on our employees and for months they were actually overworked, but with the usual faithfulness of efficient people they did very little complaining.

The farm has filled its usual large place in not only providing fresh vegetables, fresh eggs, fresh milk and pork for the table, but in a broader sense by furnishing most excellent out-of-door school opportunities for bringing our boys, both large and small, intimately in touch with nature, and has given them as well an excellent opportunity for a healthy expression of their energy.

The boys' industrial rooms were closed during the vacation months and all the boys, with their industrial teachers, spent the entire day out of doors, the smaller boys in the gardens and the larger boys grading, building roads, teaming and farming.

During the vacation months two playground teachers were employed, one for the girls' playgrounds and one for the boys' playgrounds. These teachers devoted their entire time to organizing games and plays, and instructing the employees in charge of the children how to best direct them in their play. One feature of the playground work that was most satisfactory and interesting was the daily period devoted to the telling of stories. The smaller boys were thus given half a day in the gardens and half a day on the playgrounds. The smaller girls were also given instruction in sewing and the lighter duties of housekeeping for half a day, and during the remainder of the day their activities were directed on the playgrounds. In this way, although the children had two months' vacation, I believe the knowledge they acquired was equal to that gained during any other two months of the year.

The necessity of the social features of institutional life being emphasized is too little understood by the public. Deeply implanted in the human mind is the desire for sharing enjoyment with others. This quality is very constant in an institution population. Much of the training in the community is to fit people to live and work and play together. This is equally true of a well-conducted institution. In fact, a well ordered and healthy institutional life must center in a highly developed social organization. During the work and school part of the day the organized school and industrial activities keep the population occupied. It is just as important to have the afternoon and evening, the time of day when people naturally turn to recreation and social life, organized to a high state of perfection; otherwise this will be the time, in an institution as elsewhere, when much mischief is manifested and social unrest will occur.

The aim, therefore, is to have the children's time arranged so they are never bored with idleness. Out of school hours there is always something of interest taking place. The general entertainments in the assembly hall consist of moving pictures with music, school exhibitions once a month, showing the progress made by the different classes, dances, operettas and plays, all given by the pupils.

Social hours are held at the various cottages in the evenings, a certain number of the teachers being detailed to specialize in this phase of the work. At these social hours games, dancing, singing and story telling are the order of the evening. Each cottage is provided with a graphophone, and there is a circulating library of records. An abundant supply of good story books and illustrated magazines are provided. A pleasing arrangement is the one where a number of girls gather into a group and do the mending, while one of the group reads an interesting story.

The music department is strong, both educationally and socially. The band, orchestra and glee clubs have been of educational value to the children receiving instruction, and a source of great pleasure to the entire institution population.

Birthday parties are held each month for the younger children, those whose birthdays occur during the month the party is given acting as hosts and hostesses to the rest of the children.

Each year, on April 4, the anniversary of the formal opening of the institution is celebrated by a general birthday party. This is observed by half of the day being given over to social affairs, and the serving of a special birthday cake at supper in each cottage. In the evening in the assembly hall are shown lantern slides made from pictures taken at the school. These pictures begin with the inception of the institution, when it consisted of one farmhouse with a population of ten boys, and covers the entire period of development up to the present time. They show the boys at work in the early days on the farm or engaged in hauling stone or gravel, and otherwise assisting in the erection of buildings now occupied by other children, who, in turn, have helped in various ways to prepare for the reception of others who have come after them. These pictures furnish pleasant reminiscences for the children who have had a part in this work, and are of interest to the children who have been admitted to the school during the year.

During the summer vacation a series of picnics is arranged, two afternoons each week being given over to this recreation. Much attention is given to competitive games in the open, chief of these being baseball and croquet.

The baseball season for both boys and girls opens on April 19, and games are played Saturday afternoons and holiday afternoons throughout the summer. Several times during the season the older boys played the local town teams of Wrentham and the surrounding villages which gave an added interest to the program.

This summer the larger girls were much interested in croquet, and in leisure hours in the afternoon and during the evenings manifested much interest in this recreation. The close of the season was celebrated by a successful tournament.

The annual fair and festival held in October is the final out-of-door event of the season. All of the institution activities are here represented in an attractive manner. This grouping together of the exhibits affords the children an opportunity to see what is being done in other departments than their own, and stimulates them to have the work of their own particular department such as to compare favorably with that of other departments.

With a full appreciation of the necessity of emphasizing the social life of an institution of this kind, the need for an assembly hall in the institution becomes most apparent. The only room at present available for assembly purposes is obtained by throwing two schoolrooms together, and this space will not accommodate a quarter of the population. It can readily be seen how inadequate this room is for the accommodation of a population of 1,200. Proper ventilation is not provided for the use of this room as an assembly hall, and it is, therefore, unhealthy to use it for this purpose. The general entertainments given each week are attended by less than a quarter of the population. These entertainments, therefore, have to be repeated a number of times which is a great waste of time and energy of the teachers and officers.

The institution is also greatly in need of industrial buildings. At the present time all of the industrial activities are carried on in basement rooms in the dormitories that were designed for cloak rooms, and are much needed for the purpose for which they were intended. They are not at all adapted to the purpose for which they are now being used, and are altogether inadequate. It is impossible to give the proper care and training to our patients unless the assembly hall and industrial buildings are provided.

The extra-institutional care of the feeble-minded has been tried out in a careful and conservative manner. During the year it has been necessary to return to the school four girls and one boy. One of the girls who had been at the institution for some years returned because she herself felt she was not able to cope with the conditions in the community. The others were returned on account of exhibiting anti-social traits. A number of these girls and boys who are now in the community are earning their own living, and some of them have opened bank accounts. They are living with friends, relatives and strangers, and are occupied on farms, at painting, teaming, housework, in hotels and factories, and in the care of children. A training in all of these lines of activities was given these boys and girls at the school, while they were being tided over a critical period in their lives. The experiment has been successful enough to lead us to believe that this side of the institutional work should be



increased in order that the supervising arm of the institution may be further extended to the feeble-minded in the community.

In closing this report I wish to call your attention to the untiring devotion to duty manifested by the employees, which has made possible a successful year at the school, notwithstanding the great difficulties that had to be overcome in the admission of so large a number of inmates at a time when the institution was so short of help.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1916:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1915,	. . . . .	\$1,290 91
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Private,	\$471 42	
Reimbursements, insane,	589 58	
	\$1,061 00	
Sales:—		
Travel, transportation and office expenses,	\$35 00	
Food,	1 65	
Clothing and materials,	21 24	
Medical and general care,	10 00	
Heat, light and power,	13 80	
Farm and stable:—		
Cows and calves,	\$16 00	
Broilers,	396 79	
Sundries,	38 28	
	451 07	
	532 76	
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	\$77 63	
Sundries,	58 50	
	136 13	
Total institution receipts,	1,729 89	
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1915,	\$11,480 15	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	15,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1916,	\$172,290 01	
Less returned,	16 05	
	172,273 96	
	198,754 11	
Special appropriations,	\$19,612 20	
Less returned,	34 88	
	19,577 32	
Total,	\$221,352 23	

*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .		\$1,729 89
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1915, . . . . .	\$13,169 95	
Eleven months' schedules, 1916, . . . . .	172,273 96	
November advances, . . . . .	10,099 65	
	<hr/>	195,543 56
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules, . . . . .	\$19,577 32	
Less advances, last year's report, . . . . .	398 89	
	<hr/>	19,178 43
Balance Nov. 30, 1916: —		
In bank, . . . . .	\$4,518 98	
In office, . . . . .	381 37	
	<hr/>	4,900 35
Total, . . . . .		<hr/> <hr/> \$221,352 23

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year, . . . . .	\$198,855 72
Balance from previous year, brought forward, . . . . .	130 47
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$198,986 19
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	191,932 71
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$7,053 48

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages: —		
Geo. L. Wallace, superintendent, . . . . .	\$4,000 00	
General administration, . . . . .	15,491 91	
Medical service, . . . . .	4,204 37	
Ward service (male), . . . . .	4,101 83	
Ward service (female), . . . . .	27,482 83	
Repairs, . . . . .	5,725 20	
Farm and stable, . . . . .	3,232 86	
Grounds, . . . . .	3,764 88	
	<hr/>	\$68,003 88
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic, . . . . .	\$519 20	
Jewish, . . . . .	228 96	
Protestant, . . . . .	435 00	
	<hr/>	1,183 16
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Automobile repairs and supplies, . . . . .	\$1,196 26	
Postage, . . . . .	584 36	
Printing and binding, . . . . .	497 03	
Printing annual report, . . . . .	63 91	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	974 32	
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	626 69	
Travel, . . . . .	671 54	
Sundries, . . . . .	10 06	
Freight, . . . . .	37 00	
	<hr/>	4,661 17
Amount carried forward, . . . . .		<hr/> <hr/> \$73,848 21

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$73,848 21
<b>Food:—</b>			
Butter, . . . . .		\$2,305 19	
Butterine, . . . . .		2,823 99	
Beans, . . . . .		3,396 66	
Bread, crackers, etc., . . . . .		84 28	
Canned soups, . . . . .		21 34	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .		1,656 48	
Cheese, . . . . .		227 08	
Eggs, . . . . .		299 98	
Flour, . . . . .		8,393 51	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned), . . . . .		1,571 98	
Fruit (fresh), . . . . .		1,068 91	
Fruit (dried and preserved), . . . . .		1,972 73	
Lard and substitutes, . . . . .		753 30	
Macaroni and spaghetti, . . . . .		181 47	
Meats, . . . . .		12,274 81	
Milk (fresh and substitutes), . . . . .		130 29	
Molasses and syrups, . . . . .		1,016 84	
Potatoes, . . . . .		4,234 50	
Seasonings and condiments, . . . . .		406 10	
Sugar, . . . . .		2,808 27	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., . . . . .		637 22	
Vegetables (fresh), . . . . .		666 77	
Vegetables (canned and dried), . . . . .		915 14	
Yeast, baking powder, etc., . . . . .		354 94	
Sundries, . . . . .		159 75	
Freight, . . . . .		377 68	
		<hr/>	48,739 21
<b>Clothing and materials:—</b>			
Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .		\$4,376 97	
Clothing (outer), . . . . .		1,728 65	
Clothing (under), . . . . .		1,215 86	
Dry goods for clothing, . . . . .		6,293 73	
Hats and caps, . . . . .		27 98	
Leather and shoe findings, . . . . .		593 41	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .		381 93	
Socks and smallwares, . . . . .		1,727 69	
Sundries, . . . . .		7 48	
Freight, . . . . .		92 83	
		<hr/>	16,446 53
<b>Furnishings and household supplies:—</b>			
Beds, bedding, etc., . . . . .		\$1,339 30	
Carpets, rugs, etc., . . . . .		365 57	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., . . . . .		612 25	
Dry goods and small wares, . . . . .		446 58	
Fire hose and extinguishers, . . . . .		23 05	
Furniture, upholstery, etc., . . . . .		1,102 10	
Kitchen and household wares, . . . . .		1,462 80	
Laundry supplies and materials, . . . . .		1,110 64	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants, . . . . .		295 23	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .		96 42	
		<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$6,853 94	\$139,033 95

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$6,853 94	\$139,033 95
<b>Furnishing and household supplies — <i>Con.</i></b>		
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	590 68	
Sundries,	59 22	
Freight,	125 96	
	<hr/>	7,629 80
<b>Medical and general care: —</b>		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$467 73	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	1,541 04	
Funeral expenses,	106 00	
Gratuities,	4 89	
Ice and refrigeration,	22 04	
Laboratory supplies and apparatus,	205 64	
Manual training supplies,	580 78	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	965 76	
Medical attendance (extra),	90 95	
Patients boarded out,	22 20	
Return of runaways,	59 86	
School books and supplies,	951 08	
Sundries,	58 37	
Freight,	77 72	
	<hr/>	5,154 06
<b>Heat, light and power: —</b>		
Coal,	\$10,940 75	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	3,002 28	
Oil,	114 65	
Sundries,	41 58	
Freight,	9 56	
	<hr/>	14,149 71
<b>Farm and stable: —</b>		
Bedding materials,	\$219 36	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	323 41	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	532 35	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	97 70	
Fencing materials,	56 70	
Fertilizers,	1,029 43	
Grain, etc.,	7,009 13	
Hay,	3,022 33	
Harnesses and repairs,	237 84	
Horses,	531 15	
Cows,	863 00	
Other live stock,	292 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	24 87	
Rent,	85 00	
Spraying materials,	114 05	
Stable and barn supplies,	54 36	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	906 70	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	522 34	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	145 54	
Sundries,	2 00	
Freight,	81 47	
	<hr/>	16,150 73
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$182,118 25

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$182,118 25
Grounds:—		
Fertilizers,	\$153 66	
Labor (not on pay roll),	173 32	
Road work and materials,	55 45	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	202 89	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	233 57	
Sundries,	136 52	
Freight,	10 18	
Miscellaneous,	50 33	
	<hr/>	1,015 92
Repairs, ordinary:—		
Brick,	\$92 90	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	208 44	
Electrical work and supplies,	569 28	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	1,196 28	
Labor (not on pay roll),	191 71	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	1,727 66	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	1,549 72	
Plumbing and supplies,	348 46	
Steam fittings and supplies,	883 51	
Tools, machines, etc.,	69 08	
Boilers, repairs,	186 98	
Freight,	82 86	
	<hr/>	7,106 88
Repairs and renewals:—		
Tilting saw table,	\$115 26	
Wood turning lathe,	180 00	
Shafting and belting,	39 96	
Five-horsepower motor,	130 52	
Tea and coffee urns,	528 96	
Motor ice cream freezer,	246 96	
Towel dryer,	175 00	
Steam press,	275 00	
	<hr/>	1,691 66
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$191,932 71

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,		\$19,612 18
Expended during the year (see statement above),	\$19,577 32	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	34 86	
	<hr/>	\$19,612 18

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$4,900 35	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance, . . . . .	10,099 65	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account of November, 1916, schedule, . . . . .	4,658 75	
	<hr/>	\$19,658 75

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .	\$19,658 75
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## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 998.49.

Total cost for maintenance, \$191,932.71.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$3.696.

Receipt from sales, \$532.76.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0102.

All other institution receipts, \$1,197.13.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0230.

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Custodial building, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133, . . . . .	\$72,000 00	\$1,071 26	\$71,992 12	\$7 88 <sup>1</sup>
Construction of two dormitories, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133, . . . . .	100,000 00	1,678 87	99,997 37	2 63 <sup>1</sup>
Power house addition, . . . . .	Resolves 1913, chapter 133, . . . . .	28,000 00	545 52	27,986 65	13 35 <sup>1</sup>
Hospital building, . . . . .	Resolves 1914, chapter 151, . . . . .	58,000 00	14,748 30	57,996 66	3 34 <sup>1</sup>
Two dormitories, bath house, etc., . . . . .	Resolves 1914, chapter 151, . . . . .	25,000 00	1,184 28	24,998 32	6 68 <sup>1</sup>
Cow barn and silo, . . . . .	Resolves 1914, chapter 151, . . . . .	4,500 00	349 09	4,499 02	98 <sup>1</sup>
		\$287,500 00	\$19,577 32	\$287,465 14	\$34 86 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK.



## VALUATION.

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Travel, transportation and office expenses, . . . . .	\$2,397 00
Food, . . . . .	6,403 00
Clothing, . . . . .	11,289 00
Furnishings, . . . . .	48,815 00
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	5,554 00
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	2,438 00
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	18,710 00
Medical and general care, . . . . .	4,827 00
Industries, . . . . .	1,937 00
	<hr/>
	\$102,370 00

## EXCERPTS FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS.

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Some of the border-line cases have been giving the management much concern as to what is best to do with certain girls and boys. For instance, a boy of this type is first recognized in the community by his committing some petty crime. When examined, he shows that his mentality is not quite up to normal. He has not been able to keep up with his fellows in school. In the institution, he settles down and does very well. His immoral tendencies are not marked. He believes he could make good in the community if he had one more trial. There are some of these boys and a few girls who, I believe, should be given this trial.

Boys and girls whose mental and moral defectiveness is not extreme, who have profited by a period of institutional education and care, who have, perhaps, been tided over a few critical years in their life, — these we are reasonably hopeful may do fairly well in the community, provided we carry institutional supervision to them in the form of a good visitor, while also having them report to the institution at certain periods. I believe this is one method whereby a school for the feeble-minded can extend its work and bring a larger number of feeble-minded under supervision than can be maintained within the institution grounds. In carrying out such a system, there is no doubt mistakes would be made, but they would be individual ones, and, I believe, few relatively to the large mistake of allowing a great number of the feeble-minded to remain at large in the community, without any intelligent supervision. Besides, I believe that in many instances this system would bring happiness and contentment to the individual without working serious harm to the community.

It would be useless to bring the feeble-minded together into institutions if the latter were not veritable little worlds of activities, where the human can give expression in some tangible form to the pent-up good desires and emotions that have not hitherto found a place for expression.

In the institutional world, perhaps, for the first time he or she, as the case may be, has found some one who can take time to understand him. He is not so slow here but that some one else is slower. He is just as good looking as his neighbor and better than some. He can be social, perhaps, for the first time in his life. Some one is interested in the little story he tells, and some one has a little story to tell him. Quite like the rest of us, each day he mingles with those who know more than he does, and with those who know less. In the schools he no longer drags along at the rear of his class, but stands well up, perhaps in the middle of the class. He has

the opportunity of selecting his chums and friends. He can cook, darn, sew, clean. He can dance, sing, play baseball, tennis, basket ball and other organized games. He can care for live stock and drive horses. He can plow, plant, hoe, cultivate and harvest crops. He can dig trenches, excavate basements for new buildings and assist in their erection. He can adopt, care for, nurse and love the helpless and feeble child.

Custodial care for the feeble-minded, therefore, means much more than housing. It means the developing, organizing and equipping of a little world in which normal beings could live and be happy. This means a heavy initial expense, and a continued heavy expense, but it costs less to do things well with the feeble-minded than to do them poorly. It costs less to maintain a world of activities than to maintain one of idleness, as the many hands are kept busy doing useful things instead of destroying property. It costs less to provide good food than poor food because it is much more economical to maintain a healthy population than it is to maintain a hospital population; and then the same care and interest that provides a good dietary insures against waste, and secures the best, most nutritious and economical food supplies. It costs less to clothe well than to clothe poorly because with the largest part of our population a pride for that which looks well can be fostered, and a certain amount of interest in the care of clothing and the person can be stimulated. It costs less to have attractive surroundings, as our children can be taught to care for that which has a pleasing appearance, when it would be impossible to teach them to have any regard for that which appeals not to the normal sense of the beautiful.







ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1917.



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SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.



## TRUSTEES

OF THE

## WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	. . . . .	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	. . . . .	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	. . . . .	Brookline.
GEORGE W. GAY, M.D.,	. . . . .	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	. . . . .	Beverly.
HERBERT PARSONS,	. . . . .	Brookline.
SARAH LAWRENCE,	. . . . .	Boston.

### OFFICERS FOR 1917-18.

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ARTHUR R. PILLSBURY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MILDRED A. LIBBY, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JOSEPHINE D. KABLE, M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN A. NASH, D.M.D.,	. . . . .	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	. . . . .	<i>Matron.</i>



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School have the honor to submit their eleventh annual report.

Waiving the discussion of the activities of the school during the year, which indeed are so fully set forth in the report of the superintendent as hardly to call for comment, the trustees wish to present their view of the place of the Wrentham school in its relation to the Commonwealth's problem of dealing with the mentally defective. This discussion necessarily broadens beyond the treatment of the feeble-minded, in the ordinary sense of the term, because the school is being used for the custody and care of a distinct class, the disposition of which is a topic of urgent consideration at the present time, — the defective delinquent. That this class is misplaced when committed to a feeble-minded school is acutely realized by all who have concerned themselves with the matter, but seems not to have come to realization by the Legislature, if we may judge by the outstanding fact that the years pass without the provision for it which is clearly indicated.

Even as to the feeble-minded of the kind amenable to the helpful care of a school the Commonwealth seems to have come to a halt. The reasons for the discovery of feeble-minded persons and the passing of them to an institution do not indeed need to be discussed. The State has committed itself to the policy of providing for them in what it has done in the building of schools for their care. The public mind has arrived at a substantial if not a unanimous opinion that such provision is sound and needful policy. The removal of the mentally de-

fective from the community is recognized as demanded by consideration of the need of the individual, and even more emphatically by calculation of the harm that results to the community itself. Particularly is it seen that the continued freedom from control of the feeble-minded girl and woman of child-bearing age is perilous, and is inviting the rapid accumulation of a problem to harass the State in the future. The economy of the policy of apprehending and controlling those who are freely producing of their kind does not rest in apprehending and controlling a quarter or a half or any less than practically the whole of this part of our population.

Humane consideration might stop with the few, on the ground that the State had gone as far in assuming the burden as its ready means would allow; but the actual and pressing public necessity of stopping the increase of the defectives as a burden admits of no partial provision. The day may be foreseen when the burden will lighten if now adequately dealt with, but that day is not only postponed but put beyond the reach of hope if there is left a preponderance of cases uncared for. That is precisely what happens when present accommodations are totally inadequate, and the Commonwealth takes halting steps or suspends all movement to extend them.

Bringing this estimate of the State's duty to itself to the question of the use to be made of the Wrentham State School, we need to point out the possibilities of its further employment. The school is the second in order of time in the institutions provided by the State for the feeble-minded. The older one is physically at the limit of its growth. There is a younger one, still in infancy, — an infancy that is being prolonged by the lack of steps for its usefulness. The Belchertown school is thus far an area, and no more. It has every possibility of utility, and inasmuch as we, as the Wrentham trustees, have been exercising a sort of trusteeship over it, there may be excuse for offering our opinion that it should be brought into service. Between these extremes of a fully grown institution and one that is chafing in the cradle stands the Wrentham school, with its 500 acres, its many buildings and its inmate population of about 1,200. No one at all conversant with it would say that it had reached the limit of its reasonable development. The

trustees, most of whom have been concerned in its progress from the day of its birth, are positive that it has a physical foundation just about two-thirds built upon. With its fundamental cost, that is to say, the investment in the land of its site, already assumed, and with the overhead of institutional direction already created, the obviously practical course for the State is to bring it along to full use. While the further development of Wrentham should not be regarded as an alternative for the building up of Belchertown, it is certainly as clear that a suspension of growth at the former should not accompany the movement for utilization of the tract provided for the third school.

But there is another duty as to Wrentham which to our mind is even more pressing than the increase of its accommodations. The State is not undertaking, we are assured, the simple corraling of the mentally defective. It is undertaking to help them. It designs to make their unhappy lot in life as little unhappy as it may be. It means to bring their limited mental and in some cases physical outfit to the best development within those limitations. It will make them useful to the highest point that they may be made so. The task of their occupation and their training to the furthest that they are capable of response to training is inseparably linked with the duty and the prudence of their detention and care. Moreover, recent thought is sharply directed to the possibility of their individual return to the community at the moment that it may be accomplished with prudence and under supervision which may happily replace custodial restraint. Hence, the school must be not wholly a place of keeping; it must be, in order to justify itself to the State's legitimate purpose, a place of training and of development.

The conspicuous fact about Wrentham is that, even though not brought to the bounds of possibility for growth as a place of assignment for the feeble-minded, its capacity for housing the persons sent there has been expended faster than its capacity for the right dealing with those who are committed to its care. It lacks the positively essential equipment for doing the right things, the clearly indicated things, for its charges. There is no place for bringing together indoors the children as a whole.

The value of their assemblage could be argued in detail if it were necessary, as it seems not to be because it is so clearly obvious. We are taking no particularly advanced, certainly not a fantastic, position when we say that such a feature in the equipment is indispensable if the school is to perform its least debatable function.

Industrial development is the bright hope of the State's dealing with the feeble-minded. In it lie both the happiest use of the time and faculties, whatever they may be, of these persons and the possibilities of lightening the burden that the community takes up in their behalf. It is linked with the preparation for their return to relative freedom in all cases where there is hope of such liberation. It commends itself at a glance to the most casual observer of the situation. But Wrentham, happy as its management would be to make it all that it might be industrially on both humane and practical grounds, is sadly handicapped in this feature. What it does for the industrial training and employment of its charges is done in the dormitories — always, of course, excepting those occupations that can be conducted out of doors. There is actually no industrial building at the school. That there ought to be is not a trustee opinion but a clearly indicated public need.

We have to revert, for purposes of emphasis, to the presence in the school of a large number of inmates who are not the passive sort of feeble-minded; who are not simply handicapped by mental defect but who are actively perverse. The feeble-minded school is not the place for those persons in whom criminality is the marked feature in the reasons for their being under public control. Their presence here is not only inconsistent with the purpose for which the institution is provided by the State, but is positively a hindrance, and a very serious one, to the legitimate and hopeful work of the school. They unduly absorb attention; they require an extraordinary restraint; they are a disturbing presence; and they are not, of necessity, having the full degree of attention, which in their case means largely vigorous restraint, that the complication of defect and delinquency demands.

The problem of the return to the community, under supervision, of certain of our charges has constant presence in the

minds of the trustees. The possibilities of the out-patient treatment and direction of the feeble-minded have not been by any means realized. The extension of this activity, which has been forcefully stated by our superintendent and endorsed by us in previous reports, has in it portents of a much larger relief of the State's expense for care and of a possible benefit to the individual charges. We urge the provision of the means to make parole a growing scheme in the economy of this part of the State's care of its dependents.

The State should be congratulated, and we seem to be the natural congratulators, upon the highly successful management of the Wrentham State School in the hands of its superintendent, George L. Wallace, M.D. If anything more is needed for your assurance as to his grasp upon an expanding problem than the reports which are yearly made by him we are glad to supply it in our unrestrained approval of his management, a great feature of which is his success in selecting his associates on his medical staff and the less professional but highly responsible workers of his general corps.

ALBERT L. HARWOOD, *Chairman.*  
ELLERTON JAMES.  
GEORGE W. GAY.  
PATRICK J. LYNCH.  
MARY W. SCOTT.  
SARAH LAWRENCE.  
HERBERT C. PARSONS.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you my annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1917.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1916, . . . . .	1,031
Number absent Nov. 30, 1916, . . . . .	94
Admissions during the year, . . . . .	239
Admissions from visit, . . . . .	232
Discharged, . . . . .	79
Died, . . . . .	15
Present Nov. 30, 1917, . . . . .	1,162
Absent Nov. 30, 1917, . . . . .	108

Of the 1,162 present, 500 are males and 662 females.

The deaths were from the following causes: bronchitis, 1; chronic valvular heart disease, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; tubercular meningitis, 1; epilepsy, 2; lobar pneumonia, 3; amaurotic family idiocy, 1; acute intestinal indigestion, 1; accidental drowning, 2.

Of the 239 admissions during the year, the following table gives the ages in five-year periods:—

*Admissions during the Year, Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years, . . . . .	8	7	15
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	34	27	61
10 to 15 years, . . . . .	61	32	93
15 to 20 years, . . . . .	33	23	56
20 to 25 years, . . . . .	-	8	8
25 to 30 years, . . . . .	-	3	3
30 to 35 years, . . . . .	1	-	1
35 to 40 years, . . . . .	1	1	2
Totals, . . . . .	138	101	239



The general health of the children during the last year has been good. There were a few sporadic cases of diphtheria, but no epidemics developed.

In order that the health of our children shall be the best, all preventive means known to medical science are used. The children have free exercise and play in the open, regular hours for meals and for retiring and arising, good bathing, warm clothing and plenty of nourishing food.

All pupils and employees are required to be vaccinated at entrance to the school against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid. The Schick test, to determine those subject to diphtheria, is being employed, and when the cases who react to this test are ascertained they are to be vaccinated against diphtheria.

The water supply is of first quality and absolutely controlled, it being on the school property in a remote section of woodland one mile from the institution buildings, and is obtained from driven wells. The water is examined at frequent intervals by the State Department of Health.

The milk supply is produced from our own herd under the very best conditions, and is also pasteurized.

The care of our children's teeth is an important matter, and in this respect the children have been well looked after since the opening of the institution. At first, when the population was small, a dentist was employed for one day a week, and later, as the institution grew larger, for two days each week. During this last year, however, we have found it necessary to have a dentist devote his entire time to this work.

The children's eyes have been tested and fitted for glasses as needed. Any necessary nose and throat work is also being carefully looked after, and all children suffering from adenoids and enlarged tonsils are having them removed, a large number of the children having been operated on for the removal of adenoids and tonsils during the last year.

The X-ray is used extensively in connection with the dental department in the treatment of ringworm and in all cases of doubtful diagnosis.

The first step in the care of the children is to place them under the very best physical conditions in having all physical defects removed and corrected as far as possible. The work of

training and caring for the feeble-minded being primarily a medical problem, the institution is divided into medical districts, each district being under the immediate supervision of an assistant physician. This arrangement places all the children under medical supervision, — in the schools, on the playgrounds, in the cottages in which they live and at their various occupational activities; in fact, the daily life of the children is closely watched over by a physician.

All the educational departments have been most active and well co-ordinated. The school proper, including the regular day classes, music, domestic science, physical training, wood-working and also the industrial educational departments, with the kitchen, dining room, laundry, repair shops and farm and gardens, affords training for large numbers of the children along many lines, and for all along some lines.

The surgical dressings department has been added to our school classes. A room has been fitted up for this work in which one person is employed, and a large number of our girls pass through this room daily, in which they receive splendid training in the accurate work of preparing these dressings. They also receive in this room that which is more important even than hand training, and that is the inspiration that comes to people in the doing of something for the common good.

The games and sports of our school, that form such an important part of our work in being the cement which holds the whole fabric together, have been carried on with the same interest as in previous years.

The general parties at the buildings, the dances, moving-picture entertainments, birthday parties for the younger children, baseball games, croquet tournaments, picnics, annual fair, as well as the annual celebration of Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas provide something of immediate interest and entertainment for the children at all times.

During the summer one teacher devotes his whole time to the boys' playground, and during the vacation period we have a teacher for playground work with the girls. These teachers, in specializing in the playground work, have been most helpful in initiating new games and play, and directing the children's interests and activities along the line of healthful sports.

The Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases requested that our institution start a small colony on the site for the new institution for feeble-minded at Belchertown. Accordingly, on July 9, we transferred eleven of our boys, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, to the site at Belchertown. There the boys have been happy in the novel experience of colony life far removed from the parent institution. They have been busy in caring for the property and in harvesting and shipping to Wrentham large crops of hay and apples.

Many important improvements have been made during the last year. The playgrounds have been improved by taking out stumps, filling in holes, putting up additional swings, teeter boards and play apparatus. The grading and seeding around the buildings on the north side have been completed, roads and walks built and a road built connecting the farm group of buildings with the main institution; also, the road on the north side has been extended from the buildings to Shears Street, thus making a convenient road for hauling freight and coal from the station. This will divert the heavy traffic from the front entrance of the institution. In the development of the north side of the grounds an out-of-door training yard has been provided for the smaller and lower-grade boys, within easy access of the buildings and yet in a quiet section of the grounds.

A first-class storage yard near the power house and carpenter shop has been provided in which are stored plumbing and steam-fitting supplies, lumber and building materials. There is also one section of this yard used for receiving and storing the various kinds of junk, — a barrel house, a compartment for baling paper, and, in fact, a place where all the odds and ends and leftovers can be properly stored and disposed of.

A new silo has been built and filled with ensilage. This makes the third silo, and now provides storage for 450 tons of ensilage at the milking plant.

Additional laundry machinery is being installed which, when completed, will make a most adequate and convenient laundry plant.

One cottage for children and one employees' home have been opened during the year. The cottage that was designed for the accommodation of 105 boys has been opened for the use of

girls until such time as the girls' building now under construction is completed. The reason for making this change was in response to the urgent demands by the community for the admission of girls to the institution during the last two years.

It is noticeable that adolescent and adult boys who could not remain for any length of time in the community without becoming troublesome have, since the beginning of the war, been able to get work and retain their positions fairly well. Such, however, has not been the case with the girls of corresponding age. The disturbed social conditions of the community have brought these girls to the front as never before, and the demand for their protection is most insistent. This is rather suggestive that economic conditions that may prove beneficial to the higher grade defective boy is correspondingly detrimental to the high-grade defective girl in the community.

Training classes for employees have been inaugurated during the year. The course covers a two-year period, and is directed towards giving the employees a thorough knowledge in the care and training of mentally deficient children. It provides a theoretic and practical training for the employees which is going to be very helpful to the institution in the proper care of the children, and will prove equally beneficial to the employees whether they continue in the service or engage in some other line of activity.

Clinics for the examination of troublesome and doubtful cases in the community have been established in the cities of Attleboro and Brockton at the request of the superintendents of schools in these cities. A clinic for the examination of children from the community is also conducted at the school every Wednesday. Many difficult children are examined at these clinics, and the parents, guardians and teachers are advised as to the best methods to be used in caring for and training these children. This is one of the ways in which the institution can be of direct service to the community.

The practice of placing out in the community selected boys and girls has been carried out in a careful and conservative manner. The results so far have been quite satisfactory. Three cases have been returned to the school on account of their needing more supervision than could be provided outside of an

institution. The other cases are all doing well. Some of these cases have been away from the institution for two years. I believe this work has been carried on for a long enough period so that it need no longer be considered experimental, but should be recognized as an important department in our institution organization, and at least one employee should devote her entire time to this extra institutional service.

Dr. Josephine D. Kable, a graduate of Tufts Medical School, 1917, has been appointed assistant physician. During the summer of 1916 Dr. Kable, while a medical student, was employed in the capacity of playground teacher. She showed rare ability in this line of work with our children, and this fact had much to do with her appointment as assistant physician.

Dr. John A. Nash has been appointed resident dentist, Dr. E. W. Gates resigning his two days a week service in the institution in order to devote his entire time to orthodontia.

There have been very few changes in the personnel of heads of departments, and therefore at times during the year, although very short of employees, our organization has been fairly stable, and it has thus been possible to do a good year's service in the care and training of our children. It is to these devoted, untiring, unselfish employees in the care of unfortunate children that I wish to call your special attention.

In closing this report I wish to express my thanks to your Board for the excellent counsel and guidance in the many complex problems that have arisen during this active year of institution work.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1917:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1916,	\$4,900	35
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Private,	\$547	70
Reimbursements, insane,	1,050	57
	\$1,598	27
Sales:—		
Travel, transportation and office expenses,	\$0	58
Food,	3	90
Clothing and materials,	87	25
Furnishings and household supplies,	1	32
Farm and stable:—		
Cows and calves,	\$24	50
Pigs and hogs,	56	80
Hides,	15	07
Poultry,	294	98
Sundries,	109	38
	500	73
		593 78
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	\$103	26
Sundries,	163	56
	266	82
		2,458 87
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1916,	\$4,658	75
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	18,000	00
Approved schedules of 1917,	\$231,409	00
Less returned,	6	62
	231,402	38
		254,061 13
Special appropriations,	\$5,000	00
Less returned,	27	09
	4,972	91
Total,	\$266,393	26

*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .		\$2,458 87
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1916, . . . . .	\$9,559 10	
Eleven months' schedules, 1917, . . . . .	231,402 38	
November advances, . . . . .	10,424 91	
	<hr/>	251,386 39
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules, . . . . .		4,972 91
Balance Nov. 30, 1917: —		
In bank, . . . . .	\$6,321 64	
In office, . . . . .	1,253 45	
	<hr/>	7,575 09
Total, . . . . .		<hr/> <hr/> \$266,393 26

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year, . . . . .	\$269,664 72
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	256,945 13
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$12,719 59

*Analysis of Expenses, Wrentham State School.*

Salaries, wages: —		
Geo. L. Wallace, superintendent, . . . . .	\$4,000 00	
General administration, . . . . .	19,338 70	
Medical service, . . . . .	5,519 08	
Ward service (male), . . . . .	5,343 98	
Ward service (female), . . . . .	35,481 86	
Repairs, . . . . .	6,425 03	
Farm and stable, . . . . .	4,997 65	
Grounds, . . . . .	4,480 97	
	<hr/>	\$85,587 27
Religious instruction: —		
Catholic, . . . . .	\$530 00	
Jewish, . . . . .	216 51	
Protestant, . . . . .	520 00	
	<hr/>	1,266 51
Travel, transportation and office expenses: —		
Advertising, . . . . .	\$72 24	
Automobiles, . . . . .	1,385 00	
Automobile repairs and supplies, . . . . .	1,370 66	
Postage, . . . . .	671 48	
Printing and binding, . . . . .	405 46	
Printing annual report, . . . . .	63 97	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	755 68	
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	668 05	
Travel, . . . . .	785 79	
Sundries, . . . . .	17 86	
Freight, . . . . .	22 44	
	<hr/>	6,218 63
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .		<hr/> <hr/> \$93,072 41

*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$93,072 41

## Food:—

Butter, . . . . .	\$3,086 28	
Butterine, . . . . .	4,423 74	
Beans, . . . . .	3,767 82	
Bread, crackers, etc., . . . . .	111 60	
Canned soups, . . . . .	14 98	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	3,337 13	
Cheese, . . . . .	402 86	
Eggs, . . . . .	5 96	
Flour, . . . . .	17,815 19	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned), . . . . .	1,958 68	
Fruit (fresh), . . . . .	1,575 51	
Fruit (dried and preserved), . . . . .	1,426 05	
Lard and substitutes, . . . . .	1,158 78	
Macaroni and spaghetti, . . . . .	554 62	
Meats, . . . . .	13,762 49	
Milk (fresh and substitutes), . . . . .	228 54	
Molasses and syrups, . . . . .	1,257 64	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc., . . . . .	124 11	
Potatoes, . . . . .	2,588 21	
Seasonings and condiments, . . . . .	712 12	
Sugar, . . . . .	3,450 73	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., . . . . .	898 72	
Vegetables (fresh), . . . . .	2,031 41	
Vegetables (canned and dried), . . . . .	1,356 38	
Yeast, baking powder, etc., . . . . .	434 54	
Sundries, . . . . .	64 53	
Freight, . . . . .	529 19	
	<hr/>	67,077 81

## Clothing and materials:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$3,042 02	
Clothing (outer), . . . . .	1,793 16	
Clothing (under), . . . . .	393 03	
Dry goods for clothing, . . . . .	6,701 96	
Hats and caps, . . . . .	39 17	
Leather and shoe findings, . . . . .	796 98	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .	141 74	
Socks and small wares, . . . . .	1,737 04	
Sundries, . . . . .	9 08	
Freight, . . . . .	58 11	
	<hr/>	14,712 29

## Furnishings and household supplies:—

Beds, bedding, etc., . . . . .	\$1,162 52	
Carpets, rugs, etc., . . . . .	99 76	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., . . . . .	1,074 75	
Dry goods and small wares, . . . . .	645 57	
Fire hose and extinguishers, . . . . .	8 75	
Furniture, upholstery, etc., . . . . .	1,422 09	
Kitchen and household wares, . . . . .	2,031 59	
Laundry supplies and materials, . . . . .	1,610 83	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants, . . . . .	744 66	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .	56 47	
	<hr/>	

*Amounts carried forward,* . . . . . \$8,856 99 \$174,862 51



<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$8,856 99	\$174,862 51
<b>Furnishing and household supplies — <i>Con.</i></b>		
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	770 92	
Sundries,	89 88	
Freight,	156 78	
Electric lights,	304 30	
	<hr/>	10,178 87
<b>Medical and general care:—</b>		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$439 86	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	1,401 85	
Funeral expenses,	212 06	
Gratuities,	2 50	
Ice and refrigeration,	185 09	
Laboratory supplies and apparatus,	210 41	
Manual training supplies,	520 33	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	1,212 94	
Medical attendance (extra),	185 00	
Return of runaways,	97 90	
School books and supplies,	673 59	
Trunks, handbags, etc.,	4 50	
Sundries,	14 20	
Freight,	56 51	
	<hr/>	5,216 74
<b>Heat, light and power:—</b>		
Coal,	\$16,905 31	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	10,923 76	
Oil,	102 33	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	51 54	
Sundries,	18 29	
Freight,	2 17	
	<hr/>	28,003 40
<b>Farm and stable:—</b>		
Bedding materials,	\$487 67	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	389 29	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	364 11	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	131 91	
Fencing materials,	231 09	
Fertilizers,	2,022 67	
Grain, etc.,	12,845 57	
Hay,	3,929 59	
Harnesses and repairs,	402 79	
Horses,	631 00	
Cows,	1,122 90	
Other live stock,	291 46	
Labor (not on pay roll),	105 85	
Spraying materials,	328 00	
Stable and barn supplies,	30 37	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	1,318 55	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,139 68	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	138 22	
Sundries,	15 85	
Freight,	227 89	
	<hr/>	26,154 46
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$244,415 98

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$244,415 98
Grounds:—		
Fertilizers,	\$2 45	
Road work and materials,	156 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	15 77	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	58 09	
Sundries,	32 56	
Freight,	1 83	
		266 70
Repairs, ordinary:—		
Brick,	\$75 58	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	355 95	
Electrical work and supplies,	308 87	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	1,433 85	
Labor (not on pay roll),	225 26	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	1,704 17	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	1,999 54	
Plumbing and supplies,	421 63	
Roofing and materials,	211 67	
Steam fittings and supplies,	753 14	
Tools, machines, etc.,	213 08	
Boilers, repairs,	433 89	
Engines, repairs,	227 05	
Sundries,	2 34	
Freight,	101 78	
		8,467 80
Repairs and renewals:—		
Pulleys for speed lathe,	\$25 97	
Proofing box,	98 73	
Material for cart sheds,	470 00	
Silo,	249 00	
Ensilage cutter,	169 44	
Material for storage sheds,	325.00	
Electric motor,	265 09	
Steam drying tumbler,	1,700 00	
Material for playground,	265 43	
Painting two dormitories,	225 99	
		3,794 65
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$256,945 13
<i>Analysis of Expenses, Belchertown Colony.</i>		
Salaries, wages:—		
General administration,	\$139 79	
Ward service (female),	203 50	
Repairs,	84 97	
Farm and stable,	493 86	
		\$922 12
Travel, transportation and office expenses:—		
Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$8 53	
Postage,	92	
Stationery and office supplies,	12 11	
Telephone and telegraph,	1 83	
Travel,	58 38	
		81 77
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,003 89

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,003 89
Food:—		
Butter, . . . . .	\$32 16	
Butterine, . . . . .	27 16	
Beans, . . . . .	28 55	
Bread, crackers, etc., . . . . .	4 99	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	64 79	
Cheese, . . . . .	3 25	
Eggs, . . . . .	27 60	
Flour, . . . . .	139 62	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned), . . . . .	7 22	
Fruit (fresh), . . . . .	1 88	
Fruit (dried and preserved), . . . . .	14 04	
Lard and substitutes, . . . . .	6 75	
Macaroni and spaghetti, . . . . .	2 10	
Meats, . . . . .	210 56	
Molasses and syrups, . . . . .	21 93	
Potatoes, . . . . .	42 37	
Seasonings and condiments, . . . . .	36 62	
Sugar, . . . . .	44 26	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., . . . . .	6 32	
Vegetables (fresh), . . . . .	55 10	
Vegetables (canned and dried), . . . . .	10 30	
Yeast, baking powder, etc., . . . . .	3 55	
Sundries, . . . . .	1 14	
Freight, . . . . .	104 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$896 76	
Less fruit sold, . . . . .	739 06	
	<hr/>	157 70
Clothing and materials:—		
Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$26 42	
Clothing (outer), . . . . .	38 98	
Clothing (under), . . . . .	12 83	
Hats and caps, . . . . .	1 00	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .	35	
Socks and small wares, . . . . .	6 88	
Freight, . . . . .	12 84	
	<hr/>	99 30
Furnishings and household supplies:—		
Beds, bedding, etc., . . . . .	\$121 53	
Carpets, rugs, etc., . . . . .	31 75	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., . . . . .	64 14	
Dry goods and small wares, . . . . .	7 89	
Fire hose and extinguishers, . . . . .	30 40	
Furniture, upholstery, etc., . . . . .	339 96	
Kitchen and household wares, . . . . .	386 99	
Laundry supplies and materials, . . . . .	5 69	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants, . . . . .	2 96	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc., . . . . .	32 99	
Sundries, . . . . .	4 95	
Freight, . . . . .	41 36	
	<hr/>	1,070 61
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$2,331 50

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2,331 50
Medical and general care:—		
Entertainments, games, etc.,	\$28 00	
Ice and refrigeration,	19 82	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	90	
Medical attendance (extra),	46 00	
	<hr/>	94 72
Heat, light and power:—		
Coal,	\$4 13	
Sundries,	1 94	
	<hr/>	6 07
Farm and stable:—		
Blacksmithing and supplies,	\$6 85	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	300 40	
Grain, etc.,	141 00	
Harnesses and repairs,	185 45	
Horses,	607 00	
Cows,	300 00	
Other live stock,	10 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	193 95	
Spraying materials,	8 80	
Stable and barn supplies,	4 94	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	678 86	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	7 00	
Freight,	38 05	
	<hr/>	\$2,482 30
Less hay sold,	289 60	
	<hr/>	2,192 70
Repairs, ordinary:—		
Cement and lime,	\$1 25	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	109 83	
Labor (not on pay roll),	32 00	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	29 30	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	3 71	
Plumbing and supplies,	143 49	
Roofing and materials,	2 25	
Steam fittings and supplies,	20 49	
Freight,	5 60	
	<hr/>	347 92
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$4,972 91
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Appropriations for fiscal year,		\$5,000 00
Expended during the year (see Belchertown analysis),		4,972 91
		<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		\$27 09

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$7,575 09	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance, . . . . .	10,424 91	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account of November, 1917, schedule, . . . . .	7,542 75	
	<hr/>	\$25,542 75

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .	\$25,542 75
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## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,073.82.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$256,945.13.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$4.6015.  
 Receipt from sales, \$593.78.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0106.  
 All other institution receipts, \$1,865.09.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0334.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,  
*Auditor.*

## VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1917.

REAL ESTATE.	
Land (495 acres), . . . . .	\$39,250 00
Buildings, . . . . .	875,391 10
	<hr/>
	\$914,641 10
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Travel, etc., . . . . .	\$3,005 93
Food, . . . . .	10,185 55
Clothing, . . . . .	16,571 91
Furnishings, . . . . .	62,332 15
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	5,755 00
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	740 15
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	21,942 63
Medical and general care, . . . . .	8,254 57
Industries, . . . . .	902 38
	<hr/>
	\$129,690 27
SUMMARY.	
Real estate, . . . . .	\$914,641 10
Personal property, . . . . .	129,690 27
	<hr/>
	\$1,044,331 37

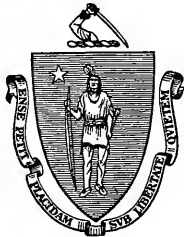
TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1918



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# TRUSTEES

OF THE

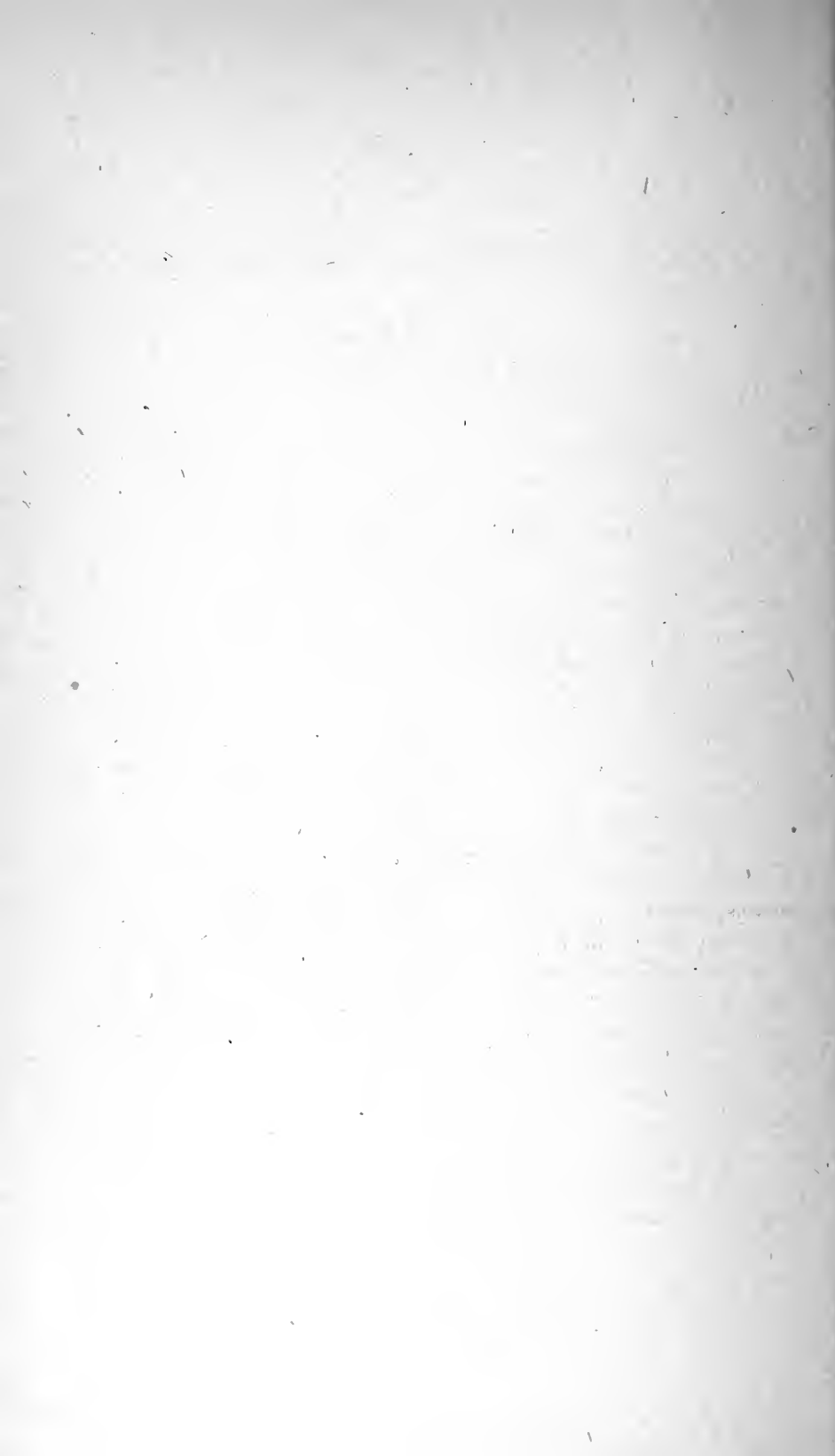
## WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	Brookline.
GEORGE W. GAY, M.D.,	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	Beverly.
HERBERT PARSONS,	Brookline.
SARAH LAWRENCE,	Boston.

### OFFICERS FOR 1918-19.

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
MILDRED A. LIBBY, M.D.,	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN A. NASH, D.M.D.,	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND,	<i>Chief Clerk and Treasurer.</i>



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School herewith respectfully present their twelfth annual report.

If retrospect, even over no longer period than a year, is the purpose of the communication of the trustees of a State institution, we should discharge this one of our duties by reference to the report of the superintendent. It tells the story of what has happened at Wrentham during the year, and describes adequately the present status of the institution. In that field the trustees can only generalize and say that, under the direction of a superintendent who has established his efficiency both in construction and in the management of such an institution, the school can confidently claim to be fulfilling its purpose to as complete a point as its equipment allows. The equipment of Wrentham is not inferior, — it is admirable, with limitations to which we wish presently to call your attention.

Perhaps because they have been largely occupied with the upbuilding of an institution, looking always to the fuller service it may do, the trustees of Wrentham have a habit of looking forward. They are still thinking of to-morrow as the day holding something in store which to-day indicates is needed to bring the school to fuller realization of its humane and protective purpose. Somehow the past two or three years have given an uncomfortable feeling that the Commonwealth was inclined to look upon Wrentham as a fairly finished job, a view we do not share and which, indeed, our intimate knowledge of the school and our necessary interest in the whole problem of the care of the feeble-minded lead us to feel is not the most constructive view to take.

First, as a matter of physical capacity, and second, and more seriously, as a matter of the utilization to a vital purpose of the existing investment so that it may render the service it ought to the State, we feel that Wrentham ought to have consideration as a still developing and growing institution.

The school has not grown to its full size, on any estimate of the possibilities of the area which forms its base. The population is now 1,200; the area, 500 acres. It can care for such a number as would occupy several more dormitories without drain upon the location or strain upon the organization. Its success would be in no peril if the accommodations were increased by anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. The economy of additional use of the base for what could be considered a full number of charges needs no argument, so long as the need for the care of a larger number by the State remains; and the pressure for admission and a long waiting list are evidence that the need exists in a very real way. Past Legislatures, in a progressive and liberal way, have been ready to recognize the need of housing of the feeble-minded, as the existence of such an array of buildings as those at Wrentham proves. There is still room, we believe, for the exercise of that same liberality; but speaking for the interests of the present inmates of the school, and for the interest of the State in having the best thing done for them, the superior need is of quite another sort.

The emphatic need of Wrentham, if it is to do its duty by the Commonwealth, is for such addition to its equipment as would make possible the best treatment of those committed to its care. The intention of the Commonwealth is not, we feel sure, simply the housing and restraint of the feeble-minded. Its humane purpose, and its economical interest combined, form a policy of giving to the mentally defective in such an institution the highest possible development of their limited faculties. The fullest possible employment of the inmates of a feeble-minded school is positively necessary, both for their own happiness and welfare and for the State's utilization to some good account of all that they are capable of doing; and yet, previously, the other policy seems to have been followed as to

Wrentham in the increase of its accommodations and the withholding of such buildings and equipment as would supply the means to employ the children to the best advantage. There is actually no industrial building at the institution, and yet industry in the way it would be carried on is essential to the fulfillment of the State's design for such a school. What is accomplished industrially at the present time has to be done in basements or dormitories which are inadequate and unfit and whose space is needed for other uses. The value of assembling the entire school is conceded in all quarters where there is a serious opinion as to the right handling of the feeble-minded. There is no assembly opportunity at Wrentham. We therefore make the single recommendation as to the immediate future of the Wrentham State School that it be provided with an assembly hall, gymnasiums and industrial buildings for boys and girls who must necessarily be kept separate.

There is much discussion of the possibility of the care of the feeble-minded in the community under supervision. Opinion seems to have taken a decided turn in this direction. It is regarded as altogether too great a burden for the State to assume to care for all the feeble-minded in institutions. It is argued, and we believe with good reason, that a considerable proportion of the feeble-minded can be successfully handled in their own homes, or in new homes which may be found for them under a thorough supervision. But the development of any such policy cannot for a long time be expected to relieve the State of the care of a much larger number of mentally defective than are now housed in the institutions, even were these establishments expanded to their largest possible capacity.

The school for the feeble-minded will necessarily always be the place for the determination of whether persons are to be cared for permanently in an institution or under supervision. A means of training of the feeble-minded up to the highest point they are capable of reaching will have to be supplied as to the greater number of them before they are fully fitted to be of as much account as possible in the community. At all events, the day when institutional growth can be suspended has not yet been reached, and the day when it will not be

necessary to provide a training place for the feeble-minded is quite too remote to be dreamed of at the present time.

As there is consideration of the possibility of caring for the feeble-minded outside of institutions, this only emphasizes the point which we wish to urge, namely, that the feeble-minded schools should be made training schools rather than places of custody and detention. Both because the Wrentham State School needs such additional outfit to do justice to its present population, and because the most advanced view as to the care of the feeble-minded makes their special training essential we wish to urge with all the emphasis possible that the State equip the Wrentham State School in the ways clearly indicated for its real purpose, both present and future.

Making this recommendation definite, we urge the immediate provision for the Wrentham State School of the following buildings: an assembly hall; an industrial building for boys; an industrial building for girls; one or more gymnasiums. In our judgment these represent the minimum of what is needed to make the school serve its clear purpose, — the best care and the needful training of its charges.

During the year a high compliment was paid not only to the superintendent but to the school and the Commonwealth by the request of the State of California for the loan of Dr. Wallace to aid in the selection of a site and the planning of a similar institution in southern California. Employing his regular vacation of one month and an additional month granted him as a leave of absence by the department, Dr. Wallace was able to give most valuable service, which has been shown to be highly appreciated by the people of the far western State. It was a fine courtesy for Massachusetts to extend, and the fact that it was invited is substantial evidence that the Wrentham plan and construction have won wide approval, the credit for which we very gladly and truthfully say belongs in large measure to its superintendent.

The severe experience of the school with the widespread epidemic of influenza is recorded in the accompanying report of the superintendent. At its monthly meeting November 14, the Board of Trustees took the following action: —

*Voted*, That the trustees of the Wrentham State School, fully appreciating the arduous duties attending the care of our inmates during the recent epidemic of influenza, wish hereby to express their great obligations to Dr. Wallace and his able corps of assistant physicians, as well as to the nurses, attendants and helpers throughout the institution, for their faithful, skillful and self-sacrificing services during that trying period. Their services were worthy of the highest appreciation of the State, whose servants we are.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT L. HARWOOD,  
ELLERTON JAMES,  
MARY STEWART SCOTT,  
GEORGE W. GAY,  
PATRICK J. LYNCH,  
HERBERT PARSONS,  
SARAH LAWRENCE,

*Trustees, Wrentham State School.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you my report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1917, . . . . .	1,162
Number absent Nov. 30, 1917, . . . . .	108
Admissions during the year, . . . . .	166
Admissions from visit, . . . . .	219
Discharged, . . . . .	53
Died, . . . . .	44
Present Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	1,200
Absent Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	139

Of the 1,200 present, 497 are males and 703 females.

Twenty-five of the above number of deaths were caused by influenza.

Of the 166 admissions during the year, the following table gives the ages in five-year periods:—

*Admissions during the Year, Dec. 1, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years, . . . . .	4	6	10
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	15	20	35
10 to 15 years, . . . . .	33	45	78
15 to 20 years, . . . . .	13	21	34
20 to 25 years, . . . . .	—	5	5
25 to 30 years, . . . . .	1	1	2
30 to 35 years, . . . . .	—	—	—
35 to 40 years, . . . . .	—	1	1
40 to 45 years, . . . . .	—	1	1
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>166</b>



Progress in the care and training of the inmates during the past year has been arrested by the impossibility of securing sufficient numbers of employees to carry the work forward. The various industrial activities incident to the war proved so much more lucrative than institution work that our force of employees was much depleted. In our ward service, at times, the working force was down to 50 per cent. of the number required to give the children proper physical care. The other branches of the service have been correspondingly crippled. It has been necessary to temporarily discontinue many of the educational and industrial activities. The faithful employees who remained in the service during this trying period have been overworked, and their patience and endurance have been taxed to the utmost.

Handicapped for want of employees as the institution has been, we have, nevertheless, turned our attention toward assisting in the war work. Two Red Cross rooms have been kept open during the year, one in which our girls have made thousands of surgical dressings, and in the other much knitting and some sewing has been done. These rooms were conducted as regular training rooms in which organized classes performed this Red Cross work. In no classroom in the school was more interest shown by the pupils thus emphasizing the fundamental principle that interest in the pupil can be aroused in a degree to correspond with the importance of the task at hand.

Quite in harmony with the spirit of production and conservation a fine interest was aroused in the boys towards the farm activities, and although it was almost impossible to secure help in this branch of the service yet we succeeded in raising much larger crops than have been raised in any previous year in the history of the school. The boys' industrial shops were closed early in the spring, and the boys devoted their whole time to farm and garden activities until late in the fall.

The farm cannot be overemphasized in its importance as a training department of great interest to our boys. Here again the pupil can see the result of his effort in the importance of the product produced. Many boys whom we fail to interest in the regular school and industrial rooms, develop a keen interest when brought in touch with the farm.

Boys who are a constant source of anxiety and trouble oftentimes become fairly dependable and trustworthy when the schoolroom is replaced by farm activities. We therefore aim to bring all of our boys in touch with the farm department just as soon as they are old enough. During the summer, even while they are quite young, we give them the opportunity to spend part of the day in the garden where they are taught to cover seed, to distinguish between young garden plants and weeds, to thin young plants to the required distance, to weed, hoe and harvest the mature crops. The care and driving of the farm teams, the care of the large dairy herds, poultry plant and piggery provide interesting and profitable occupation for a large number of the older boys.

The various occupational activities, kitchens, dining rooms, laundry, sewing rooms and domestic departments furnish interesting work to many of the adult girls, as well as providing profitable training for the younger girls, in conjunction with their school work. In fact, these occupational activities are worked out as a part of the regular school curriculum. All of the girls attending school receive as a part of their regular training instruction in the kitchen, dining rooms, laundry, sewing rooms and regular dormitory and housework.

The war has interfered with the uniform development of this institution. Dormitories have been provided for housing, and we find the institution to-day, with a population of nearly 1,200 and another dormitory under construction which will bring the population over 1,300, without an assembly hall, gymnasiums or industrial buildings.

During the early development of the institution, when the population was small, improvised rooms were furnished in basements for industrial purposes, and two schoolrooms were thrown together for assembly purposes, the latter also being used for a gymnasium. These rooms are scattered all over the institution, poorly equipped, poorly ventilated and poorly lighted. They are now much needed for the purposes for which they were designed. The rooms in the basements of the dormitories are needed for clothing rooms, in order that these buildings may be properly administered; the two rooms in the school building are urgently needed for classrooms. These rooms most eco-

nomicallly and wisely utilized could not possibly provide activities for more than a population of 400. It can readily be seen, therefore, that the institution is being rapidly forced into being a custodial institution instead of performing its functions as a school for the education of mentally defective children. It is impossible to even give these children good custodial care without educating them. I therefore earnestly recommend that at the earliest possible time industrial buildings, gymnasiums, and an assembly hall be provided, in order that we may properly educate and care for these children.

The need of an assembly hall in any community with a population of twelve or thirteen hundred is most apparent. The need in our community is even greater than in the ordinary community, for our population is deprived of going and coming as they please and have but few resources, and are, therefore, very dependent upon the social life of their own little world for their happiness. It is impossible to provide this social life without a common meeting place. Mentally defective children are never going to excel in ordinary scholastic work, and, therefore, it seems only fair to the children that industrial activities wherein lie their greatest possibilities for education should be provided as speedily as possible. In order to round out the educational system for the children, the physical training is of the utmost importance, and, therefore, the need for the gymnasium is imperative.

The institutional care of the feeble-minded is rapidly becoming a complex problem. A few years ago it was only for the simpler forms of mental deficiency that institutional care was provided. Recent investigations demonstrating that the moron type of mental defective, with its many ramifications and potentialities, is much more dangerous to society than the simple forms, has resulted in a persistent demand from the community that this class be provided with institutional care. We therefore find our institution population composed of all types of mentally defective, from the lowest to the highest. In the near future we are going to be faced with the problem of caring for large numbers of adults, especially adult women. The younger girls are growing to womanhood. Many juvenile adolescent and adult girls of the moron type are being sent to

the institution every year. These girls, with few exceptions, on account of mental defect associated with profound temperamental difficulties, will never be able to make good in the community, and, therefore, will need permanent institutional care. The result is an ever-increasing adult population, well-trained with their hands and physically robust.

The present system of education for the feeble-minded is largely directed towards hand training, thus making our people fairly proficient in the use of their hands, the only line, educationally, in which they can attain any degree of excellence. The system, however, is falling short of a logical conclusion, inasmuch as we are not following up that training by affording full utilization of it in the adult population.

The problem, therefore, that we are rapidly approaching is to find proper employment for this large number of able-bodied workers trained in the use of their hands. It appears that in order to be consistent in the handling of this complex problem, both from a humanitarian as well as from an economic point of view, the institution should be provided with well-equipped industrial buildings for these adult workers, and some system worked out whereby the products of their labor could be disposed of in such a way that the State could be at least partially reimbursed for the care and training of these people. Under some such system the efforts of these people would go a long way toward their support, and give them the added happiness of the knowledge that they are largely supporting themselves.

In common with the community the institution was visited this fall by a severe epidemic of influenza. The institution was quarantined, all normal school activities were suspended, and the whole institution was converted into a large hospital for the sick. There were in all 740 cases, with a death list of 25 inmates and 2 employees. With few exceptions the physically vigorous adult males were attacked most severely. The low grade, small children with very little vitality, escaped with light attacks and a low mortality, whereas the mortality was the highest in the more active, vigorous male population.

At the time of this epidemic the ward service was one-half of the normal number of employees required to give the chil-

dren the necessary care in health. One-third of this force was immediately struck down with the disease. This imposed a tremendous task on those not afflicted, but they arose to the emergency and did splendid work in caring for the sick. It was inspiring indeed to see these devoted women and men work so unsparingly day and night in caring for these sick children. There was not a single instance where compulsion was required to obtain the necessary service. Every one volunteered for service in the care of the sick.

The parole of the feeble-minded from the school has been carried on through the year in a conservative manner. One social worker is giving her entire time to this work and carrying supervision to 65 cases, who are now earning their own living in the community. While all the parole cases are not successful, it has been a small minority only that has not made good. It is, therefore, desirable to use the parole system as far as is reasonably safe, for in just so far as it is successful it enables that increased number of feeble-minded to be brought under supervision.

The defective delinquent problem is becoming an acute and increasingly serious one in the institution. The attempt to care for this class in an institution for the feeble-minded is not successful. The fertile material for these delinquents to use in the form of the ordinary feeble-minded is always at hand in large numbers. It is a doubly injurious proceeding, first, because it is not right to have the happiness and progress of large numbers of the feeble-minded interfered with by the presence of this relatively small element of malcontents, and neither are we doing our duty toward the defective delinquent himself in providing him with this plastic material to influence and carry out his anti-social schemes toward the institution. It is, therefore, with great interest that the report on the studies of the present commission dealing with this far-reaching subject is awaited.

The ten boys in our colony at Belchertown, while acting as caretakers for the property of the future school at that place, have been busy raising crops for the home school. They have shipped to Wrentham 1,500 bushels of potatoes, 200 barrels of apples, 600 bushels of turnips, 280 bushels of shell beans and 3

beeves. The land there is proving remarkably productive, and this first year has demonstrated that the soil is well fitted for institutional farming. Since the water supply has been assured, this site will prove satisfactory for the development of an institution for the feeble-minded. At Wrentham alone there are more than 600 applications on file for admission, and the urgency of the appeal for admission by parents, relatives and friends has become constant. The need, therefore, for the speedy development of the school at Belchertown is apparent.

In closing this report I wish to convey to the Board my sincere appreciation for their kind and wise counsel which has guided me over the rough places during a most difficult year in institutional management.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	.	\$7,575 09
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Private,	\$917 72	
Reimbursements, insane,	499 81	
	\$1,417 53	
Sales:—		
Food,	\$30 05	
Clothing and materials,	182 80	
Furnishings and household supplies,	59 00	
Heat, light and power,	6 16	
Farm and stable:—		
Cows and calves,	\$1,029 30	
Hides,	68 42	
Sundries	483 55	
	1,581 27	
Repairs, ordinary,	8 08	
	1,867 36	
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	\$110 53	
Sundries,	711 64	
	822 17	
	4,107 06	
<i>Receipts from treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1917,	\$7,542 75	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30), includes \$10,360.65 on October expense schedule not paid until December cash account,	21,360 65	
Approved schedules of 1918,	\$319,361 65	
Less returned,	13 80	
	319,347 85	
	348,251 25	
Special appropriations,	37,888 74	
Total,	\$397,822 14	

*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth:—		
Institution receipts, . . . . .		\$4,107 06
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1917, . . . . .	\$15,117 84	
Eleven months' schedules, 1918, . . . . .	319,347 85	
November advances, . . . . .	13,453 97	
	<hr/>	347,919 66
Special appropriations:—		
Approved schedules, . . . . .		37,888 74
Balance Nov. 30, 1918:—		
In bank, . . . . .	\$7,329 83	
In office, . . . . .	576 85	
	<hr/>	7,906 68
Total, . . . . .		\$397,822 14

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year, . . . . .		\$357,944 52
Balance from previous year brought forward, . . . . .		71 55
Total, . . . . .		\$358,016 07
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .		348,130 25
		<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .		\$9,885 82

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages:—		
Geo. L. Wallace, superintendent, . . . . .	\$3,916 64	
General administration, . . . . .	22,657 60	
Medical service, . . . . .	6,130 61	
Ward service (male), . . . . .	5,973 88	
Ward service (female), . . . . .	40,009 78	
Repairs, . . . . .	8,240 13	
Farm and stable, . . . . .	6,109 80	
Grounds, . . . . .	2,883 76	
	<hr/>	\$95,922 20
Religious instruction:—		
Catholic, . . . . .	\$525 50	
Jewish, . . . . .	176 88	
Protestant, . . . . .	520 00	
	<hr/>	1,222 38
Travel, transportation and office expenses:—		
Advertising, . . . . .	\$77 34	
Automobile repairs and supplies, . . . . .	2,576 05	
Postage, . . . . .	1,382 13	
Printing and binding, . . . . .	256 76	
Printing annual report, . . . . .	58 11	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	902 40	
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	867 92	
Travel, . . . . .	861 68	
Sundries, . . . . .	2 51	
Freight, . . . . .	28 24	
	<hr/>	7,013 14
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$104,157 72



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$104,157 72
<b>Food:—</b>		
Butter, . . . . .	\$4,096 07	
Butterine, . . . . .	5,834 03	
Beans, . . . . .	3,425 65	
Bread, crackers, etc., . . . . .	147 23	
Canned soups, . . . . .	22 92	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	2,999 55	
Cheese, . . . . .	300 17	
Eggs, . . . . .	60 48	
Flour, . . . . .	22,650 71	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned), . . . . .	3,741 37	
Fruit (fresh), . . . . .	1,216 87	
Fruit (dried and preserved), . . . . .	3,658 12	
Lard and substitutes, . . . . .	2,028 38	
Macaroni and spaghetti, . . . . .	236 69	
Meats, . . . . .	13,940 33	
Milk (fresh and substitutes), . . . . .	1,806 35	
Molasses and syrups, . . . . .	1,131 50	
Peanut butter, pie filling, etc., . . . . .	458 99	
Potatoes, . . . . .	6,126 63	
Seasonings and condiments, . . . . .	842 35	
Sugar, . . . . .	3,197 85	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc., . . . . .	1,173 73	
Vegetables (fresh), . . . . .	1,102 00	
Vegetables (canned and dried), . . . . .	1,116 48	
Yeast, baking powder, etc., . . . . .	420 31	
Sundries, . . . . .	89 69	
Freight, . . . . .	318 15	
		82,140 60
<b>Clothing and materials:—</b>		
Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$4,938 68	
Clothing (outer), . . . . .	2,732 19	
Clothing (under), . . . . .	966 62	
Dry goods for clothing, . . . . .	8,628 08	
Hats and caps, . . . . .	45 20	
Leather and shoe findings, . . . . .	1,379 24	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .	208 82	
Socks and small wares, . . . . .	3,477 76	
Sundries, . . . . .	3 85	
Freight, . . . . .	98 79	
		22,479 23
<b>Furnishings and household supplies:—</b>		
Beds, bedding, etc., . . . . .	\$2,611 71	
Carpets, rugs, etc., . . . . .	400 43	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., . . . . .	1,261 11	
Dry goods and small wares, . . . . .	4,274 72	
Furniture, upholstery, etc., . . . . .	1,369 37	
Kitchen and household wares, . . . . .	2,934 11	
Laundry supplies and materials, . . . . .	2,714 18	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants, . . . . .	684 92	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .	87 45	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc., . . . . .	323 50	
		\$16,661 50
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$208,777 55

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$16,661 50	\$208,777 55
<b>Furnishings and household supplies — <i>Con.</i></b>		
Sundries,	25 61	
Freight,	115 84	
Electric lamps,	574 59	
	<hr/>	17,377 54
<b>Medical and general care: —</b>		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$364 95	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	2,039 81	
Funeral expenses,	262 00	
Gratuities,	3 00	
Ice and refrigeration,	89 28	
Laboratory supplies and apparatus,	11 76	
Manual training supplies,	293 17	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	2,858 80	
Medical attendance (extra),	475 75	
Return of runaways,	67 10	
School books and supplies,	538 29	
Sundries,	34 82	
Freight,	54 05	
	<hr/>	7,092 78
<b>Heat, light and power: —</b>		
Coal,	\$44,146 89	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	15,909 45	
Oil,	152 43	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	31 82	
Sundries,	49 11	
Freight,	3 19	
	<hr/>	60,292 89
<b>Farm and stable: —</b>		
Bedding materials,	\$443 17	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	426 69	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	771 60	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	263 14	
Fertilizers,	3,951 90	
Grain, etc.,	21,513 03	
Hay,	6,034 42	
Harnesses and repairs,	539 26	
Horses,	600 00	
Cows,	800 00	
Other live stock,	697 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	253 28	
Road work and materials,	28 55	
Spraying materials,	172 54	
Stable and barn supplies,	459 88	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	2,897 84	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,104 36	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	127 00	
Sundries,	5 00	
Freight,	92 56	
	<hr/>	41,181 22
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$334,721 98

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$334,721 98
Grounds:—		
Road work and materials,	\$225 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	13 84	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	134 64	
Freight,	89	
		<u>374 37</u>
Repairs, ordinary:—		
Brick,	\$3 00	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	459 00	
Electrical work and supplies,	463 07	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	1,662 80	
Labor (not on pay roll),	344 90	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	1,763 06	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	2,684 48	
Plumbing and supplies,	1,413 07	
Roofing and materials,	121 07	
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,080 97	
Tools, machines, etc.,	255 17	
Boilers, repairs,	171 62	
Dynamos, repairs,	1 45	
Engines, repairs,	82 73	
Sundries,	6 40	
Freight,	80 49	
		<u>10,593 28</u>
Repairs and renewals:—		
Work on cold air ducts,	\$121 47	
Pipe covering,	1,128 86	
Canning outfit,	793 27	
Repairs on horse stable,	397 02	
		<u>2,440 62</u>
Total expenses for maintenance,		<u>\$348,130 25</u>

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$64,983 13
Appropriations for fiscal year,	7,700 00
Total,	<u>\$72,683 13</u>
Expended during the year,	39,888 74
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	<u>\$32,794 39</u>

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$7,906 68
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	13,453 97
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account of November, 1918, schedule,	7,421 75
	<u>\$28,782 40</u>

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills,	\$28,782 40
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## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,188.01.

Total cost for maintenance, \$348,130.25.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$5.6353.

Receipt from sales, \$1,867.36.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0302.

All other institution receipts, \$2,239.70.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0362.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. L. WALLACE,

*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,

*Auditor.*

## VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1918.

## REAL ESTATE.

Land (515 acres), . . . . .	\$14,020 00
Buildings, . . . . .	893,788 44
	<hr/>
	\$907,808 44

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Travel, etc., . . . . .	\$3,761 87
Food, . . . . .	16,753 33
Clothing, . . . . .	26,403 47
Furnishings, . . . . .	73,081 64
Medical and general care, . . . . .	2,671 62
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	22,555 38
Farm and stable, . . . . .	29,539 15
Repairs, . . . . .	3,617 38
	<hr/>
	\$178,383 84

## SUMMARY.

Real estate, . . . . .	\$907,808 44
Personal property, . . . . .	178,383 84
	<hr/>
	\$1,086,192 28



THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1919



BOSTON

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1920

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APPROVED BY THE  
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.



# TRUSTEES

OF THE

## WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

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ALBERT L. HARWOOD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Newton.
ELLERTON JAMES, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Nahant.
MARY STEWART SCOTT,	Brookline.
GEORGE W. GAY, M.D.,	Newton.
PATRICK J. LYNCH,	Beverly.
HERBERT PARSONS,	Newton.
SARAH LAWRENCE,	Boston.

### OFFICERS FOR 1919-20.

GEORGE L. WALLACE, M.D.,	<i>Superintendent.</i>
FRANKLIN H. PERKINS, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
MILDRED A. LIBBY, M.D.,	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
CHARLES E. RODERICK, M.D.,	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
ALICE M. PATTERSON, M.D.,	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN A. NASH, D.M.D.,	<i>Dentist.</i>
CLARA S. BLOIS,	<i>Matron.</i>
SARA M. CLAYLAND,	<i>Chief Clerk and Treasurer.</i>



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department on Mental Diseases.*

The trustees of the Wrentham State School have the honor to submit their thirteenth annual report.

The change in the policy of the State, with its tendency toward centralized control, has left the trustees of institutions for the care of the mentally disordered and defective a reduced responsibility as to physical features and business direction. But it has placed no bounds upon the possible interest of these officials in their institution, nor has it lessened necessarily their active participation in its management. If their duties in this aspect have become somewhat hazy, they are not in any degree inhibited from a lively and sustained share in solving the problems of each year and every day. If less in command, they are uncurbed as advisers.

The experience of the trustees of the Wrentham State School has been a continuing demonstration of the possibilities of undiminished interest and of practical value in the close relationship and complete co-operation of the Board, the superintendent and the entire personnel of the organization.

The legislation of the past year, accomplishing the consolidation of the State's departments, avoided the elimination of boards of trustees of further alteration in their functions. It also, with appreciation of the distinct and very great importance of this class of institutions, retained it as a separate feature of the government. The Legislature wisely, in our opinion, avoided a classification of the State's activities by a physical standard as "institutions" and preserved the recognition of the varying purposes for which institutions exist.

The Legislature further indicated its reliance upon the localized interest of the boards of trustees, the signal feature of the Massachusetts policy, refusing to reduce them to mere visiting boards with rigidly defined and inconsequential duties. It may not be out of place or untimely to put into this record the conclusion of at least one Board of Trustees that the Commonwealth expects of them, if it does not explicitly require, an unreleased accountability and an unabated interest in the service to humanity for which schools for mental defectives were created.

Aside from the active share in the institution's management and besides its concern in the State's advance in policies as to the broad problem of the care and training of the feeble-minded, one distinct and serious duty is laid upon such a board in considering the individual questions of the release and parole of inmates. The problem of community, as against institutional, care of the feeble-minded comes home in the consideration of placing-out. It brings not only the necessity of careful investigation of conditions which will surround the placed-out inmate, but the responsibility of an efficient supervision. With these comes the whole question of how far the out-patient plan may be carried without defeat of the primary and plain obligations towards the person whose future is directly involved, as well as towards the community.

The Board of Trustees becomes the tribunal to pass upon difficult questions as to the partial release of the inmate. Its monthly meetings take on a very nearly judicial character. Its decisions are vitally important and its responsibility is acute. Its accountability has been emphasized recently by the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court in two cases in which it was sought to reverse its action in refusal to parole, the high court holding that in the absence of a clear showing of mistake or injustice the reliance upon the trustees is to be final.

Approximately one hundred of the persons committed to our care are on parole at a given time. How far this number may be increased without infraction of the State's policy of restraint and without peril to either the charge or the neighborhood is a debatable question. It is our judgment that the plan of placing-out might be considerably extended if there were provision

for competent supervision. There is an obvious limitation when upon a single social worker is placed the whole responsibility of prior investigation and subsequent supervision.

There are both encouragement and discouragement in our accumulating experience, according as cases justify or defeat the expectation.

Henry D — came to the school by court commitment when ten years old. Had been extremely backward in school. The home was poor, the mother immoral and negligent. The low mental standing may have been in part due to poor nutrition. In four years made good progress in school. Meanwhile a brother had married, had a good home and wanted the boy. Released on parole at fourteen, went to night school (finished ninth grade work) while working steadily in glass works, and is now in employ of manufacturing druggists, earning \$18 to \$20 a week.

Surely such a boy is not properly a permanent inmate. For him the school has performed the service of bringing him to efficiency and value in the community, and the sequel of his release proves that he had gained correct habits and was secure against being either a burden or a disturber.

Helen B — was a community problem in a manufacturing city. The home was good but she was a persistent runaway, seeking and, of course, finding immoral companions. Was committed to an insane hospital, and when discharged went back to her immoral associates. On a charge of vagrancy, committed at eighteen to the Sherborn Reformatory. Approaching twenty-one and considered to need continued institutional care, committed to Wrentham, where she remained three years. The mother and a sister asked her release. A year's trial at their home has been satisfactory. The mother finds her a great comfort and help and declares that a wonderful change has been wrought in the girl. The supervision by the school's social worker has been welcome and may be claimed to have had a restraining effect through sympathetic interest.

The case is typical of the value of the special training and of the necessity of continued oversight even with home co-operation.

Henry A — was a persistent delinquent, — a Boston "street boy," — quite uncontrollable at home. Spent one year in training school but later committed larcenies and was in juvenile court for breaking into a department store and from there committed to Wrentham. Arrived at

school wearing seven coats, plus a flannel pad, a blouse and two flannel shirts. Training and helpful care brought about marked improvement, and release under supervision has been followed by orderly conduct and usefulness.

Elizabeth S — was an extremely drunken woman with hard working husband and three young sons. Mentality was low. Upon her commitment to Wrentham, the home was broken up, the boys being placed in an institution. Two years at the school brought improvement, and mental tests showed advance. Released on parole, the home re-established, a daughter born, no return of drink habit, the children cared for on rules learned at Wrentham, including the Friday night bath for them as at the school. Continuing interest by the school's social worker is welcome.

Walter R — was committed at thirteen from a school clinic in an industrial city. After a year at Wrentham, parents asked his release, and the school superintendent favored it. After a year and a half out, with every effort in his behalf, the parents report that the boy loafes constantly, "talks dirty," is out nights, foims worst sort of companionship; is apparently on the way to a disorderly if not a criminal career.

Mary S — had a record of vagrancy and misconduct, in spite of good home influence, but was reasonably well behaved during rather long stay at Wrentham. Request of parents for release was supported by police and city officials, and court probation officer joined in effort to supervise. Ran away, was found in immoral conditions, brought into court in another State for gross misconduct, and returned to the school. New request for release is not favorably regarded.

Cases, both reassuring and discouraging, could be more numerously cited to establish both the cheerful and the darker possibilities of what is called community care of the feeble-minded. The examples given are typical and go to show that while the policy of parole is one to be favored it requires caution in selection, an active co-operation by the helpful agencies of the neighborhood and above all an ample and active as well as a long-continued oversight by the out-patient workers employed by the institution. The release into the community cannot be accepted as a wise scheme of wholesale application.

In the narration of cases, there cannot fail to be noted the significance of training in the school for defectives. The development of all possibilities in each child, both mental and physical, cannot be too strongly urged as the essential feature of the school's effort. The prevalent conception of such an institution as only custodial is mistaken and harmful. It would defeat the hope of actual service and of preparation for a place in the

community of all who have possibilities of usefulness, happiness and good behavior there. We therefore urge again what we have made the topic of previous reports, — the provision at Wrentham of means and equipment now lacking for industrial training and for the assembling of the school's children. If this demand is not elaborated in this report, it is not less insistently presented.

The difficulty in securing the necessary number of attendants has seriously hampered the school this year in common with all other like institutions. We can only add our testimony to the need of some steps being taken by the Commonwealth to make the service more attractive, probably by making it more remunerative. This situation temporarily makes additions to the dormitory capacity of the school inadvisable. All the more, it gives point to the wisdom of developing the school in its training equipment.

With the shortage of workers, which has kept the working force down to hardly more than half the normal number, an extreme burden has been laid upon the management and upon the entire corps of employees. Too high a tribute cannot be paid to the workers who, from the superintendent and the medical staff down through the entire personnel, have held the work of the school up to the highest possible point of efficiency and effectiveness.

ALBERT L. HARWOOD, *Chairman*,  
ELLERTON JAMES, *Secretary*,  
HERBERT PARSONS,  
PATRICK J. LYNCH,  
MARY STEWART SCOTT,  
GEORGE W. GAY,  
SARAH LAWRENCE,

*Trustees.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Wrentham State School.*

I hereby respectfully submit to you this annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1919.

The movement of the population has been as follows:—

Number present Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	1,200
Number absent Nov. 30, 1918, . . . . .	139
Admissions during the year, . . . . .	165
Admissions from visit, . . . . .	259
Discharged, . . . . .	84
Died, . . . . .	15
Present Nov. 30, 1919, . . . . .	1,234
Absent Nov. 30, 1919, . . . . .	171

Of the 1,234 present, 518 are males and 716 females.

Of the 165 admissions during the year, the following table gives the ages in five-year periods:—

*Admissions during the Year, Dec. 1, 1918, to Nov. 30, 1919.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years, . . . . .	4	4	8
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	21	21	42
10 to 15 years, . . . . .	31	31	62
15 to 20 years, . . . . .	13	29	42
20 to 25 years, . . . . .	2	4	6
25 to 30 years, . . . . .	—	1	1
30 to 35 years, . . . . .	—	2	2
35 to 40 years, . . . . .	—	1	1
40 to 45 years, . . . . .	—	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	71	94	165



The general health of the population has been good during the year. There have been no epidemics. Two sporadic cases of scarlet fever occurred. Every child, upon admission, is given a thorough physical examination and vaccinated against small-pox and typhoid fever. The resident dentist then gives the necessary care to the teeth and in doing so makes frequent use of the X-ray machine, and in this way discovers and clears up obscure dental troubles which have caused much ill health and suffering. Diseased tonsils and enlarged adenoids are removed. The oculist makes examination of all doubtful eyes and glasses are prescribed whenever necessary. In this way the children, soon after admission, are placed in as good physical condition as possible by the correction of remedial physical defects. The relieving of physical handicaps, the daily medical supervision, the forming of regular habits of living, together with the bountiful supply of wholesome food provided, and plenty of exercise in the open air make for the general physical well-being of the children and put them in the proper physical condition for making the best use of the educational facilities provided.

The educational work is arranged in so varied a manner as to meet the needs of all grades and classes from the youngest and most limited child to the oldest and most advanced. This is illustrated by the simple abstract smelling, tasting and tactile co-ordinating exercises in the sequin rooms to the culmination of these same exercises as expressed by the advanced pupils in the finished product of the domestic science schoolroom, and again from the simple blindfolded distinguishing of primary sounds to the symphony of orchestrated music as rendered by the advanced pupils. In the schools and industries, whatever the pupil's mental attainments or limitations, he may obtain all the education of which he is capable. In a well-considered educational curriculum, equally important with the means of obtaining knowledge are the healthy and normal avenues of expression. These are found in our school in the industrial pursuits, in the occupational rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, laundry, household duties, the care of stock, raising of crops, driving teams, building roads and walks, forestry, painting and carpentry, storekeeping and baking. The means of social enjoyment are furnished by well-equipped playgrounds in connec-

tion with all dormitories as well as a general campus, by an abundance of games, beautiful pictures, good books, by a victrola in each dormitory and, in addition, a piano in all girls' dormitories, by birthday parties, industry parties, dances, moving pictures, concerts, school exhibitions and plays, fairs, field days and competitive games. The institutional care of the feeble-minded, therefore, means much more than housing, it means the organizing and co-ordination of a world of educational and industrial activities by which the pupil may attain to his greatest development.

During the last three years there has been a relatively small number of applications for admission of males over fifteen years of age. This rather goes to show that the feeble-minded boy of the working age is able to maintain himself and become a financial asset to his family during a period when labor is scarce and employers are not demanding so high a standard of efficiency in their employees. Such is not the case, however, with the feeble-minded girls of the same age. While these girls of the same mental grade may be able to maintain themselves, yet they have been wholly incapable of directing their lives or permitting their relatives or guardians to so direct them as to escape sex difficulties. During the disturbed conditions brought about by the war, these defective girls, by their sex offences, have become such a menace, that the community is insisting as never before on institutional care for them. It is not on account of mental defect alone that these girls become such problems in the community. In most of these cases an emotional irritability and temperamental disturbance will be found present, their reactions in the community being much more irregular than can be explained by mental deficiency alone. There is little doubt that a large number of the diagnosed mental defectives belong to the temperamentally disturbed class whose real defect is a temperamental one which, operating from an early age, has prevented the subjects from properly reacting to their environment; therefore, the consequent mental defect present is of secondary importance. This, to a degree, explains why individuals of the same mental age level react very differently to their environment. One group may be good citizens and an asset to the community, while another group

of the same mental age level may be altogether harmful agents, and, therefore, proper subjects for institutional care.

At the 1919 meeting of the American Association for the Care and Study of the Feeble-minded a resolution was adopted expressing as the opinion of the meeting that it was unwise to care for the defective delinquent class in the institutions for the feeble-minded. In connection with the defective delinquent problem in our institution, I cannot state the present condition more clearly than to quote the following from my 1913 annual report to the Board of Trustees: —

I wish to call to your attention the increasing number of defective delinquents that are being committed to this institution. They are not a class that should be assigned to a school for the feeble-minded. The institution is not designed or constructed to meet the demands of caring for them. They do not classify with the feeble-minded. They interfere very seriously with the ordinary amusements, joys and pleasures of the feeble-minded. They ridicule the best efforts of the employee for the interests of the feeble-minded. In fact, the optimistic and altruistic methods obtaining in the successful care of the feeble-minded are frustrated by this class at every turn. The tender and considerate quality which is positively essential in the employees caring for the feeble-minded is used by the defective delinquent in gaining his own point, which is always injurious both to himself and to the management of the institution. By his picturesque and notorious escapades in the community, the defective delinquent is more likely to gain the attention of the social worker and be sent to an institution than is the unobtrusive, deserving, feeble-minded person. I bring this question of the defective delinquent before you for your careful consideration, for I believe that the increasing number of this type in our population presents the most critical problem that confronts the successful management of this institution.

The colony at the site of the new institution at Belchertown has had a successful year. The boys have raised and shipped to the home school at Wrentham large quantities of vegetables and fruit, have pastured and cared for a herd of young stock and are assisting in preparing accommodations for a permanent farm colony group of buildings.

Two vacancies on the medical staff have been filled. Dr. Charles E. Roderick was transferred from the medical service of the Taunton State Hospital and appointed Sept. 1, 1919, to the position of senior assistant physician. Dr. Alice M. Pat-

terson was appointed Oct. 1, 1919, senior assistant physician. She has had several years of institutional work, having served with the feeble-minded at Faribault, Minn., and later with the insane at Danvers State Hospital.

The help problem has been acute during the entire year, the average shortage of employees on ward service being approximately 35 to 40 per cent. The faithful employees who have remained in the work have carried a heavy load and of their faithful services to our children I cannot speak too highly.

While the institutional problems that have confronted me during the year just closed have been complex and, at times, most discouraging, yet the never failing, sound advice of your Board, and your sympathetic touch with the broad human problem we are dealing with, has made possible a successful year in the care and training of the children in our charge.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. WALLACE,

*Superintendent.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Commissioner of Mental Diseases.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1919:—

### CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1918, . . . . . \$7,906 68

#### *Receipts.*

##### *Institution Receipts.*

##### Board of inmates:—

Private, . . . . .	\$883 72	
Reimbursements, insane, . . . . .	482 24	
		\$1,365 96

##### Sales:—

Food, . . . . .	\$46 52	
Clothing and materials, . . . . .	185 24	
Furnishings and household supplies, . . . . .	7 78	
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	9 52	
<b>Farm and stable:—</b>		
Cows and calves, . . . . .	\$519 47	
Hides, . . . . .	115 54	
Sundries, . . . . .	249 71	
	884 72	
Grounds, . . . . .	70 15	
		1,203 93

##### Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances, . . . . .	\$175 06	
Sundries, . . . . .	1,436 48	
		1,611 54
		4,181 43

##### *Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.*

##### Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1918, . . . . .	\$17,782 40	
Advance money (October 10, \$360.65; November 7, \$421.75), . . . . .	26,000 00	
Approved schedule of 1919, . . . . .	\$309,413 70	
Less returned, . . . . .	689 60	
	308,724 10	
		352,506 50

Special appropriations, . . . . .		30,665 37
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Total, . . . . .		\$395,259 98
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*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .		\$4,181 43	
Maintenance appropriations:—			
Balance November schedule, 1918, . . . . .	\$15,328 43		
Eleven months' schedule, 1919, . . . . .	308,724 10		
November advances, . . . . .	16,111 79		
Balance October, 1918, schedule not paid until December, . . . . .	10,360 65		
			<u>350,524 97</u>
Special appropriations:—			
Approved schedules, . . . . .		30,665 37	
Balance Nov. 30, 1919:—			
In bank, . . . . .	\$8,619 37		
In office, . . . . .	1,268 84		
			<u>9,888 21</u>
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>			<b>\$395,259 98</b>

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year, . . . . .	\$383,500 00	
Balance from previous year, brought forward, . . . . .	5,557 29	
		<u>\$389,057 29</u>
Total, . . . . .	\$389,057 29	
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	348,967 80	
		<u>\$40,089 49</u>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .		\$40,089 49

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Personal services:—			
Geo. L. Wallace, M.D., superintendent, . . . . .	\$5,000 00		
Medical, . . . . .	5,620 11		
Administration, . . . . .	8,322 02		
Kitchen and dining-room service, . . . . .	5,535 82		
Domestic, . . . . .	4,463 89		
Ward service (male), . . . . .	18,480 09		
Ward service (female), . . . . .	21,799 79		
Industrial and educational department, . . . . .	9,686 77		
Engineering department, . . . . .	12,150 44		
Repairs, . . . . .	7,735 35		
Farm, . . . . .	7,387 43		
Stable, garage and grounds, . . . . .	1,708 09		
			<u>\$107,889 80</u>
Religious instruction:—			
Catholic, . . . . .	\$600 00		
Hebrew, . . . . .	122 72		
Protestant, . . . . .	600 00		
			<u>1,322 72</u>
Travel, transportation and office expenses:—			
Advertising, . . . . .	\$82 59		
Automobiles, . . . . .	1,100 00		
Automobile repairs and supplies, . . . . .	4,785 59		
Postage, . . . . .	1,115 52		
			<u>\$7,083 70</u>
<i>Amounts carried forward, . . . . .</i>	\$7,083 70	\$109,212 52	

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$7,083 70	\$109,212 52
Travel, transportation and office expenses — <i>Con.</i>		
Printing and binding, . . . . .	582 80	
Printing annual report, . . . . .	52 97	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	1,004 95	
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	1,082 71	
Travel, . . . . .	1,336 06	
Freight, . . . . .	6 26	
	<hr/>	11,149 45
Food: —		
Flour, . . . . .	\$21,157 11	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	2,768 95	
Bread, crackers, etc., . . . . .	250 21	
Peas and beans (canned and dried), . . . . .	3,826 77	
Macaroni and spaghetti, . . . . .	477 99	
Potatoes, . . . . .	4,234 51	
Meat, . . . . .	24,900 50	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned), . . . . .	3,079 24	
Butter, . . . . .	5,194 82	
Butterine, etc., . . . . .	6,677 51	
Cheese, . . . . .	436 51	
Coffee, . . . . .	740 76	
Coffee substitutes, . . . . .	577 05	
Tea, . . . . .	260 84	
Cocoa, . . . . .	360 09	
Milk (whole), . . . . .	12 98	
Milk (condensed, evaporated, etc.), . . . . .	2,601 69	
Eggs (fresh), . . . . .	2,255 61	
Sugar (cane), . . . . .	4,176 93	
Sugar (maple, etc.), . . . . .	101 50	
Fruit (fresh), . . . . .	1,727 35	
Fruit (dried and preserved), . . . . .	7,854 33	
Lard and substitutes, . . . . .	1,596 01	
Molasses and syrups, . . . . .	825 54	
Vegetables (fresh), . . . . .	510 32	
Vegetables (canned and dried), . . . . .	494 60	
Seasonings and condiments, . . . . .	1,509 19	
Yeast, baking powder, etc., . . . . .	500 64	
Sundry foods, . . . . .	13 47	
Freight, . . . . .	22 21	
	<hr/>	99,145 23
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers, . . . . .	\$6,946 98	
Clothing (outer), . . . . .	3,516 15	
Clothing (under), . . . . .	1,167 26	
Dry goods for clothing, . . . . .	7,733 32	
Hats and caps, . . . . .	67 81	
Leather and shoe findings, . . . . .	1,989 11	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .	164 76	
Socks and smallwares, . . . . .	2,660 78	
Sundries, . . . . .	82	
Freight, . . . . .	8 18	
	<hr/>	24,255 17
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$243,762 37

*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$243,762 37

Furnishings and household supplies:—

Beds, bedding, etc., . . . . .	\$2,947 47	
Carpets, rugs, etc., . . . . .	214 40	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc., . . . . .	1,894 93	
Dry goods and smallwares, . . . . .	5,364 35	
Electric lamps, . . . . .	642 17	
Fire hose and extinguishers, . . . . .	15 00	
Furniture, upholstery, etc., . . . . .	2,834 97	
Kitchen and household wares, . . . . .	4,057 30	
Laundry supplies and materials, . . . . .	2,941 42	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants, . . . . .	355 11	
Machinery for manufacturing, . . . . .	19 21	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc., . . . . .	793 57	
Freight, . . . . .	12 34	
		22,092 24

Medical and general care:—

Books, periodicals, etc., . . . . .	\$228 92	
Entertainments, games, etc., . . . . .	2,109 99	
Funeral expenses, . . . . .	96 03	
Ice and refrigeration, . . . . .	102 50	
Laboratory supplies and apparatus, . . . . .	811 95	
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	550 60	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus), . . . . .	2,167 82	
Medical attendance (extra), . . . . .	284 20	
Return of runaways, . . . . .	84 75	
School books and supplies, . . . . .	949 43	
		7,386 19

Heat, light and power:—

Coal (bituminous), . . . . .	\$5,161 89	
Freight and cartage, . . . . .	7,732 99	
Coal (anthracite), . . . . .	1,300 79	
Freight and cartage, . . . . .	974 48	
Oil, . . . . .	79 55	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines, . . . . .	92 06	
		15,341 76

Farm and stable:—

Bedding materials, . . . . .	\$1,699 71	
Blacksmithing and supplies, . . . . .	400 10	
Carriages, wagons and repairs, . . . . .	175 15	
Dairy equipment and supplies, . . . . .	293 79	
Fencing materials, . . . . .	60 76	
Fertilizers, . . . . .	3,029 89	
Grain, etc., . . . . .	13,261 73	
Hay, . . . . .	10,467 86	
Harnesses and repairs, . . . . .	414 82	
Horses, . . . . .	618 50	
Cows, . . . . .	1,042 13	
Other live stock, . . . . .	429 00	
Labor (not on pay roll), . . . . .	310 87	
		\$32,204 31
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$288,582 56



<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$32,204 31	\$288,582 56
<b>Farm and stable — <i>Con.</i></b>		
Spraying materials, . . . . .	439 77	
Stable and barn supplies, . . . . .	71 43	
Tools, implements, machines, etc., . . . . .	3,362 49	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc., . . . . .	1,762 44	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc., . . . . .	172 83	
Sundries, . . . . .	2 00	
Freight, . . . . .	9 64	
	<hr/>	38,024 91
<b>Grounds: —</b>		
Labor (not on pay roll), . . . . .	\$7 61	
Road work and materials, . . . . .	41 00	
Tools, implements, machines, etc., . . . . .	68 17	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc., . . . . .	264 96	
	<hr/>	381 74
<b>Repairs, ordinary: —</b>		
Brick, . . . . .	\$321 37	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc., . . . . .	1,114 14	
Electrical work and supplies, . . . . .	684 83	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc., . . . . .	2,128 94	
Labor (not on pay roll), . . . . .	440 30	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products), . . . . .	4,022 12	
Paint, oil, glass, etc., . . . . .	2,572 40	
Plumbing and supplies, . . . . .	1,031 75	
Roofing and materials, . . . . .	872 18	
Steam fittings and supplies, . . . . .	1,936 44	
Tools, machines, etc., . . . . .	409 76	
Boilers, repairs, . . . . .	171 59	
Dynamos, repairs, . . . . .	113 45	
Engines, repairs, . . . . .	123 22	
	<hr/>	15,942 49
<b>Repairs and renewals: —</b>		
Smoke flue at power house, . . . . .	\$3,475 00	
Conservation of heat in hospital, . . . . .	714 71	
Kitchen equipment, . . . . .	872 20	
Recommendation of fuel commission, . . . . .	974 19	
	<hr/>	6,036 10
		<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . .		\$348,967 80

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$9,888 21	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance, . . . . .	16,111 79	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1919, schedule, . . . . .	14,243 70	
	<hr/>	\$40,243 70

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .	\$40,243 70
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## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,207.39.

Total cost for maintenance, \$348,967.80.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$5.558.

Receipt from sales, \$1,203.93.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0192.

All other institution receipts; \$2,977.50.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0474.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA M. CLAYLAND,

*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,

*Auditor.*

## VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1919.

## REAL ESTATE.

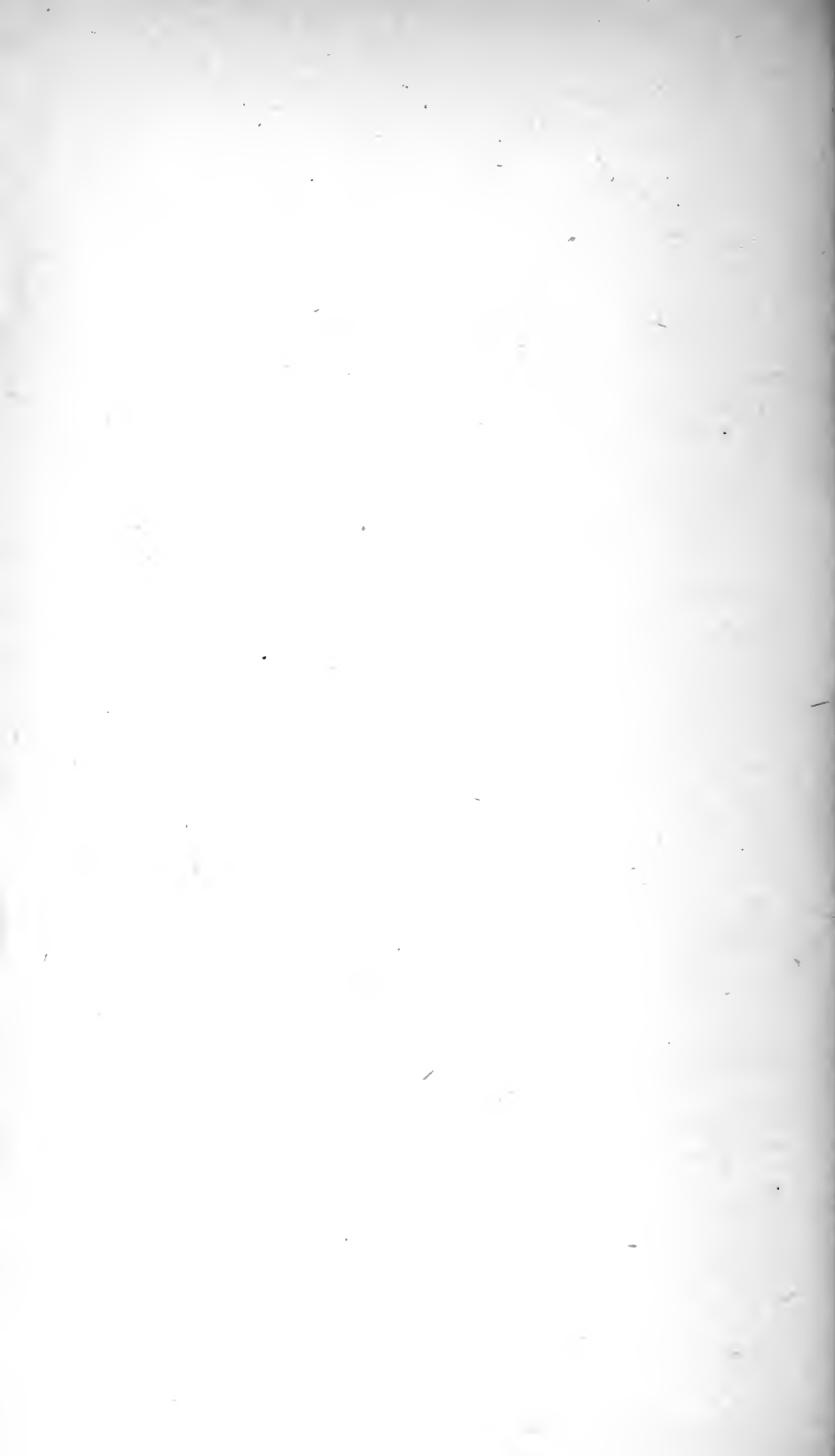
Land (540 acres), . . . . .	\$15,220 00
Buildings, . . . . .	923,892 28
	<hr/>
	\$939,112 28

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Travel, . . . . .	\$4,158 17
Food, . . . . .	24,713 85
Clothing, . . . . .	24,051 29
Furnishings, . . . . .	89,748 61
Medical and general care, . . . . .	2,299 09
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	10,077 71
Farm, . . . . .	33,252 30
Grounds, . . . . .	339 34
Repairs, . . . . .	4,747 59
	<hr/>
	\$193,387 95

## SUMMARY.

Real estate, . . . . .	\$939,112 28
Personal property, . . . . .	193,387 95
	<hr/>
	\$1,132,500 23





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ACME  
BOOKBINDING CO., INC.

JUN 1991

100 CAMBRIDGE STREET  
CHARLESTOWN, MASS





